



ANNUAL REPORT

ON

THE HEALTH

OF THE

COUNTY BOROUGH OF NEWPORT

FOR THE YEAR 1927

WITH STATISTICAL TABLES

BY THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

J. HOWARD JONES, M.D., D.Sc., C.M., T.D.

NEWPORT:

EVAN WILLIAMS (PRINTERS) LTD., FRIARS STREET.

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COUNTY BOROUGH OF NEWPORT

HEALTH COMMITTEE.

Chairman :

ALDERMAN COL W. CLIFFORD PHILLIPS.

Deputy-Chairman :

COUNCILLOR. I C. VINCENT.

THE MAYOR (Coun. A. T. W. James,)	COUNCILLOR JOHNSON
ALDERMAN MCGINN	" UZZELL
" LLOYD DAVIES	" BOOTS
" LEWIS	" W. J. WALL
COUNCILLOR W. A. LINTON	" F. J. HUMPHRIES
" QUICK	" R. W. GWATKIN
" F. JONES	" Mrs. M. A. HART
" W. H. B. WILLIAMS	" Mrs. LEWCOCK

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE COMMITTEE.

Chairman :

COUNCILLOR W. A. LINTON, J.P.

Deputy Chairman:

COUNCILLOR R. W. GWATKIN

All the Members of the Health Committee.

Co-opted Members :

MRS. H. E. BARRATT	MRS. N. PADGET
" L. CATTELL	" G. M. SLADE
" K. FAWCKNER	" E. WRING
MRS. S. A. WRIGHT.	

HOUSING COMMITTEE.

Chairman :

COUNCILLOR J. S. JOHNSON.

Deputy-Chairman :

COUNCILLOR W. A. LINTON, J.P.

THE MAYOR (Coun. A. T. W. JAMES)	COUNCILLOR WALL
ALDERMAN LEWIS	" F. J. HUMPHRIES
COUNCILLOR E. A. CHARLES	" H. P. DAVIES
" C. F. WILLIAMS	" GWATKIN
" C. T. CLISSITT	" W. F. E. SMITH
" QUICK	" Mrs. M. A. HART
" GRIFFITHS	" WARDELL
" W. H. B. WILLIAMS	" PRICE
" UZZELL	" SWALLOW

VENEREAL DISEASES COMMITTEE.

Chairman :

COUNCILLOR W. A. LINTON, J.P.

Representing the Corporation :

THE MAYOR (Coun. A. T. W. JAMES)

ALDERMAN COL. W. CLIFFORD PHILLIPS ALDERMAN LEWIS

" MCGINN

BLACKBURN

" W. GRAHAM WHITE

COUNCILLOR R. DAVIES

Representing the Medical Profession :

SIR A. GARROD THOMAS

DR. S. HAMILTON.

DR. W. BASSET

Representing Social Workers :

Rev. T. P. WOODCOCK

Rev. E. WALROND SKINNER

Rev THOS. WRIGHT (Seamen)

Rev. T. RICHARDS

Co-opted Members :

COUNCILLOR Mrs. M. A. HART

COUNCILLOR Mrs. LEWCOCK

HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

Medical Officer of Health :

J. HOWARD JONES, M.D., D.Sc., C.M. (T.D.)

Lady Medical Officer (M. & C.W.)

MRS. M. A. BENNER, M.B., Ch.B.

Assistant Medical Officer of Health :

Miss ANDREWINA LAIRD, M.D., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Secretary Maternity & Child Welfare & Venereal Diseases Committees

PERCY E. JONES.

Urban Sanitary Inspector :

SPENCER E. JONES, CERT. ROYAL SANITARY INSTITUTE.

Assistant Inspectors :

HERBERT SMITH, CERT. ROYAL SANITARY INSTITUTE.

W. CHARLES

" " " "

W. POWELL

" " " "

E. J. DAVIES

" " " "

F. J. KEYES

" " " "

Health Visitors and Nurses :

Miss W. K. WILLEY, CERT. R.S.I., L.O.S.

Miss M. TAYLOR

Miss M. G. BEYNON

" B. E. M. C. EVANS*

" H. J. DAVIES*

" A. J. BURTON*†

MRS. E. M. GRABNER*

" FRENCH*

Miss E. E. ROBERTS*

" G. A. HARRIS* (Res. June 30, 1927)

*Certified Midwife (by Exam.)

†Health Visitors Certificate R. San Inst.

Part Time U.V.R. Clinic Nurse :

Miss E. M. CAPPER

Clerks :

CHIEF AND STATISTICAL PERCY E. JONES.

2nd CLERK & LAB. ASST.—W. H. M. JONES.

3rd E. de LLOYD

4th W. J. CROKER

5th L. H. HARPER

6th W. H. NOCK.

7th G. R. EVANS.

Probationer A. J. MASI.

FEMALE ASSISTANTS (M. & C.W.)—

Miss M. A. LOWATER

Miss H. H. WALDRON.

Part Time Lay Assistants :

MRS. F. GREGORY

Miss HUNTLEY

House Disinfectors :

H. SMITH

T. TAYLOR

ALLT-YR-YN ISOLATION HOSPITAL—*Matron* : Miss J. ADAMS.

CEFN (SMALL POX) HOSPITAL—*Caretaker* : A. E. WALKER.

SUMMARY OF VITAL AND MORTAL STATISTICS

FOR 1926 & 1927.

Area of Borough (Land and Inland Water)		...	5,020 acres	
		(including 589 acres covered with water)		
		1927.		1926.
Population (local estimate)	...	97,850	...	97,553
Density (persons per acre)	...	19.89	...	19.43
Dwelling Houses (estimated)	...	16,968	...	16,695
(1921—15,660)				
Average number of occupants per dwelling house		5.88	...	5.84
New Dwelling Houses rated (Less Old Houses				
pulled down)	...	273	...	292
Births (nett)	No.	1,732	...	1,933
	Rate	17.79	...	19.82
Deaths (corrected for Non-Residents)	No.	1,184	...	1,020
	Rate	12.19		10.45
Infant Deaths (Do.)	No.	116	...	123
	Rate per 1,000 Births	66.9	...	63.6
Total Zymotic Death Rate (including Tuber-				
culosis) per 1000 per annum...	...	2.64	...	2.13
Death Rate for 7 principal Zymotic Diseases		.49	...	.38
Rateable Value at March 31st	£	641,182		£621,550
Sum represented by a Penny Rate	£	2,466		£2,436
Rate for Financial Year—in the £		13/6		11/4

COUNTY BOROUGH OF NEWPORT.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT,

TOWN HALL, NEWPORT.

To the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee.

GENTLEMEN,

I beg to submit my Annual Report for the year 1927. It is made in accordance with the Memorandum of the Ministry of Health.

POPULATION.

The estimated population of the Borough in June, 1927, was 97,350 for calculating birth rates and 97,090 for death rates. These are figures of the Registrar General and they have been accepted for calculating the various "rates." The Registrar General estimated the population of Newport at 96,620 inhabitants on June 30th, 1926, whilst the Medical Officer of Health's estimate was 97,553. For the first time we are faced with an estimated reduction in the population of the town, due (i.) to the transfer of many Newport residents to districts immediately outside the Borough boundaries where a large number of "subsidy" houses have been built; (ii.) to the steadily diminishing birth rate. The natural increase in the population (excess of births over deaths) was only 548. The males were estimated to number 48,560 and the females 48,530. Since the census, the estimated increase of population has been 3,390, but the increase has not been equally distributed throughout the town. It is calculated that there were 2,608 more persons in Liswerry Ward than at the time of the census, 721 in St. Julians Ward, and 282 in Maindee Ward, whilst there were 424 fewer persons in Victoria Ward.

The greatest density of population was in Tredegar Ward—101. persons per acre, and Victoria with 50.83. The lowest—Liswerry 8.97 and Alexandra with 8.91. The average number of persons per house was greatest in Alexandra, 7.76, and Central, 7.48, and lowest in St. Julians, 4.67, and Caerau, 4.86.

The *Physical Features and General Character* of the District have been referred to in previous reports.

CHIEF OCCUPATIONS OF THE INHABITANTS.

The special industries of the town are Shipping, Ship-repairing, Sea-faring, Steel-works (including Galvanised sheet manufacturing), Weldless Steel Tube making, Malleable Iron industries, Nail making, Wire works, General and Marine Engineering works, Chemical works, Glass manufacturing and Brick making, Patent Fuel works, Timber yards, Wood Pickling Works, and Flour mills.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

BIRTHS.

The nett number of births *registered* in the Borough during 1927 was 1,732 (850 boys and 882 girls), and the birth rate was 17.79 per 1,000 of the population, compared with an average of 23.14 during the five years 1917-21 and with 21.19 during the quinquennial period 1922-26. The birth rate in England and Wales during 1927 was 16.7 and in the 107 Great Towns 17.1. The figure of 1,732 was the lowest number of births ever recorded in Newport since the extension of the Borough in 1889. The nearest approach to it was in 1917 when 1,784 births were registered.

The illegitimate births were somewhat lower than they have been of late years and approached the pre-war figures (percentage) of 3.6 in 1913, 2.2 in 1914, and 2.4 in 1915; the 1927 figures were 43, with a percentage of 2.48 of total births.

If the number of illegitimate births are compared with the number of unmarried, widowed and divorced females between the ages of 15 and 45 years, they give a percentage of 3.7 in 1927 compared with 5.23 in 1926. This compares favourably with the records of most towns.

NOTIFICATION OF BIRTHS ACTS, 1907 AND 1915.

The total number of live births that actually occurred in the town during the calendar year 1927 was 1,790. Over 99% of the births were notified. This high percentage has been secured without a single prosecution for breaches of the Act. The still births notified numbered 82, plus 20 miscarriages. The figures for the years 1921-1927 are as follows :—

	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927
Births Notified and Registered ...	2331	2078	2090	2067	1985	1902	1774
„ Registered but not Notified..	60	49	33	25	11	18	16
„ Notified but not Registered...	—	—	1	—	2	1	—
Total Live Births ...	2391	2127	2124	2092	1998	1921	1790
Still Births Notified ...	90	106	89	95	78	87	82
Miscarriages ...	3	4	23	15	25	21	20
Twin Births (No. of Children) ...	38*	48	40	54	34	32	20

(* plus 3 Triplets)

The live births notified by midwives were 1,593; by doctors, parents and others, 197.

STILLBIRTHS.

82 stillbirths occurred, of which 9 were non-residents. Taking the nett figure (as with live births) the proportion was 4.2 per 100 live births compared with 1.4 per cent. during the past five years.

Enquiries made at the Cemeteries *re* number of stillborn babies buried during the year shewed that there were 77 buried, five less than the number notified.

Stillbirths : Ward Statistics.

During the years 1921-1926 and 1927 the proportions of stillbirths to 100 live births were (the former are in brackets):—Alexandra (4.0) 3.2, Caerau (3.7) 4.3, Central (4.2) 4.5, Crindau (5.5) 11.5, St. Julians (4.2) 3.6, Liswerry (3.8) 2.9, Maindee (6.1) 4.0, Tredegar (4.0) 4.5, Victoria (4.5) 2.6, and St. Woolos (7.0) 3.0. The large reduction shown in the figures for St. Woolos Ward is due largely to the fact that the stillbirths of non-residents occurring in Woolston House are now excluded.

It is estimated that about 15% of these are due to Syphilis.

The great majority occur during childbirth.

Recent investigations shew that a certain number are unavoidable under present conditions, the majority, however, are preventible, and it is only by the sound practice of Ante-Natal Hygiene that improvements can be brought about, not only in reference to stillbirths, but also in the reduction of the number of deaths during the first weeks of life.

The causes of such deaths are mainly the following :—

- i. Lack of proper supervision of the mother during pregnancy.
- ii. Want of attention to disease in the expectant mother whilst it can be satisfactorily treated.
- iii. Failure to diagnose contraction of the pelvis in the mother before the onset of labour.
- iv. Failure of the patient to call in the medical attendant early enough in labour.
- v. Bad obstetrics, including too early interference with natural processes.

Remedy.

The education of the public as to the advantages of a satisfactory system of Ante-Natal supervision, in conjunction with an efficient labour service.

INFANT MORTALITY.

116 infants died before reaching 12 months of age, which is in the proportion of 66.9 per 1,000 births, compared with 63.6 in 1926 (which was the lowest rate on record), and with 70.6 and 77.1 during the past 5 years and 10 years respectively. In England and Wales the rate during 1927 was 69, and in the 107 Great Towns 71. The chief causes of death and their variation from year to year will be seen in the table below.

The 1922 Annual Report included a chart which showed graphically the enormous decrease in the infantile death rate in Newport during the previous 20 years. In 1904 it was 152.9, since then it steadily decreased to 63.6 in 1926, which was the lowest on record.

INFANT MORTALITY.

CAUSES OF DEATH.

WHOLE TOWN.

CAUSE	1908—1912		1922-26		1927		
	%†	Rate per 100 Births	%†	Rate per 1000 Births	No.	% †	Rate per 1000 Births
Common Infectious Diseases ...	6.6	7.8	8.0	5.6	11	9.5	6.3
Diarrhoeal Diseases ...	14.5	17.3	7.7	5.5	13	11.2	7.5
Wasting Diseases and Prematurity	28.9	34.4	36.5	25.7	36	31.0	20.8
Congenital Defects, Injury at Birth and Atelectasis ...	7.3	8.7	10.3	7.2	15	12.9	8.6
Tuberculosis Diseases ...	2.5	2.9	1.2	.9	1	.9	.6
Convulsions ...	13.6	16.2	5.3	3.7	3	2.6	1.7
Bronchitis and Pneumonia ...	15.4	18.3	21.8	15.4	26	22.4	15.0
Veneral Diseases ...	1.2	1.5	.8	.6	1	.9	.6
All Other Causes ...	9.8	11.7	8.4	6.0	10	8.6	5.8
TOTAL	100	118.9	100	70.6	116	100	66.9
Inquests ...	7.1	8.5	3.3	2.3	8	6.9	4.6
Uncertified Deaths ...	0.9	1.1	.1	.1	...	...	...

%† Means percentage of total Infant deaths.

The deaths under 12 months were above the average for the previous five years from the common infectious diseases, Diarrhoeal diseases, Congenital Defects and Atelectasis, but the rates from Wasting diseases and Prematurity, Tuberculosis, Convulsions, Respiratory diseases and other causes were below the average.

The improvement in the death rates from Prematurity, Bronchitis, and Pneumonia has been less marked than from other diseases.

AGE AT DEATH.

Compared with the average for the previous 5 years there was a reduction in the death rate (per 1,000 births) in all the age groups under 12 months, with the exception of the group 9-12 months, which showed an increased rate—12.7 compared with 7.7. The group under one month of age gave a rate of 28.8 compared with 32.6 for the previous 5 years. The comparative rate for England and Wales was 32 in 1927.

A progressive policy in Ante-Natal work is the most promising method of preventing loss of life and physical disabilities during the first months of life.

This can only be achieved by the systematic and intelligent supervision of expectant mothers by midwives from early pregnancy and the general adoption of a careful medical supervision of expectant mothers in the same way.

The present system of providing medical help when emergencies arise has not reduced maternal or infantile mortality to any appreciable extent and it undoubtedly has had the effect of discouraging the practice of engaging a medical attendant during pregnancy.

Mortality among Illegitimate Children.—Of the 43 infants born out of wedlock three died. The death rate was 69.8 per 1,000 of such births, compared with an average of 125 per 1,000 during the previous 10 years.

MATERNAL WELFARE.

DISEASES AND ACCIDENTS OF PREGNANCY AND PARTURITION.

8 mothers died from diseases and accidents of pregnancy and child birth, or 4.62 per 1,000 births, compared with a rate of 4.11 for England and Wales. If the number of known pregnancies are taken as the basis the rate in Newport is reduced to 4.2 per 1,000. 2 of the 8 deaths were due to Puerperal Fever (1.15 per 1,000). 2 non-residents admitted into local Hospitals also died from Puerperal Fever. 6 cases of this disease were notified, including 2 non-residents. 3 of these occurred among those primarily under the care of midwives, but only one of them was confined by a midwife. The other case was a doctor's case.

Whilst the training of midwives and care and treatment of women during labour has improved steadily, the number of cases of Puerperal Fever which occur has not shown a corresponding improvement.

As will be seen from the figures given below maternal deaths

were fewer in 1927 than in 1926, but were still above the average for the past five years :—

Period.	Deaths per 1000 Births.					
	Sepsis.		Other Causes.		Total.	
	Yearly Av. No.	Rate	Yearly Av. No.	Rate	Yearly Av. No.	Rate
1896—1900 ...	3·	1·41	6·8	3·19	9·8	4·60
1910—1914 ...	3·2	1·36	8·4	3·58	11·6	4·95
1923—1927 ...	4·4	2·24	4·2	2·13	8·6	4·37
Year 1926 ...	8·	4·14	6·	3·10	14·	7·24
„ 1927—Newport ...	2·	1·15	6·	3·46	8·	4·62
„ 1927—England and Wales	?	1·57	?	2·54	2·690	4·11

Puerperal Pyrexia. 10 cases were notified under the new Regulations. This figure includes 2 non-residents admitted to Woolston House for treatment. Of the 8 cases 4 developed Puerperal Fever. 2 of the cases were treated in Allt-yr-yn Hospital and recovered, and one in the Royal Gwent Hospital.

It is a well recognised fact that liability to infection largely depends upon the general health of the patient. The organisms which cause Puerperal Fever are sometimes harboured by the women before childbirth, whilst diminished resistance to infection through lowered vitality, and damage to the tissues during labour, are undoubtedly contributory causes of the incidence of Puerperal Fever. To prevent this, medical supervision and treatment during pregnancy is therefore of great importance in the prevention of Puerperal Fever. Reference to this has been made earlier in this report.

Deplorable conditions of overcrowding exist in a large number of houses in which births occur. These conditions deprive mothers of that privacy which is due to them, and they must also seriously affect their chances of a normal recovery.

We are all deeply concerned that maternal mortality in this country has been practically stationary for nearly 20 years, in spite of the gradual substitution of the old untrained midwives by partially trained ones, and the provision of medical help in cases of emergency before, during, and after child-birth. Unfortunately this latter arrangement is based on the treatment of symptoms and not on the prevention of disease. In many towns it leads to unnecessary instrumental interference which is now recognised to be prejudicial to mother and infant.

It is full time, therefore, that the whole subject should be re-considered.

The Maternity Benefit under the National Insurance Acts amounts, I understand, to £1,500,000 per annum, and there are no conditions laid down as to the manner in which the recipients should spend the money. We are generally of opinion that Maternity Benefit should be co-ordinated with the Maternity and Child Welfare Service.

The more recent records of some of the most enlightened Midwifery Departments of our great hospitals afford bright and most encouraging evidence of the value of the adoption of the principles of Preventive Medicine into the practice of midwifery.

Professor Browne, Professor of Midwifery, University of London, has kindly furnished me with the figures for the last five years' work at the Maternity Department, University College Hospital.

There were 7,657 district cases with ten maternal deaths (1.3 per 1,000). There were 1,005 indoor cases, which included 55 Caesarean Sections, and 230 reduced labours for contracted pelvis, with 9 deaths, which gives a death rate of 2.2 per 1,000 in 8,662 cases.

In the *Lancet*, June 9th, 1928, Dr. James Young stated "that in the extern practice of the Edinburgh Maternity Hospital there had been 5,000 successive spontaneous normal deliveries, with two deaths. There had been 888 cases in the extern practice of the Birmingham General Hospital, with no deaths, whilst there had been 47,593 deliveries in the unselected practice of the East London Maternity Hospital, with five deaths from sepsis, or one in 9,500. The total maternal mortality in 9,000 cases was .67 per 1,000." In Dr. Young's opinion, trauma, due to instrumentation, was probably the main cause of the present septic death rate, and he stated that "improved education of the public, midwife and medical student and the assistance of the Central and Local Authorities are all necessary for the creation and working of a satisfactory machine."

The records of the Louise Margaret Hospital, Aldershot, for the years 1920-25 are as follows:—There were 2,000 confinements, including cases presenting all manner of complications—mostly recognised ante-natally—with two deaths, one from Pulmonary Embolism and one from advanced Mitral Disease. Forceps were used in seven per cent. of the cases, mostly primiparae.

During 1927, in the practice of the midwives of the Queen Victoria Jubilee Institute there had been 53,502 deliveries and six deaths in normal, spontaneous births, or one in 8,900 (*Lancet*, June 9th, 1928). "On including in this record all the deaths which could directly or indirectly be attributed to sepsis, the maximal figure, including normal and abnormal cases, was seen to be less than .5 per 1,000."

When we bear in mind that the maternal mortality in 1926 was 5.14 and the sepsis rate 1.6 per 1,000 live births, and that the maternal

deaths between 1911 and 1926, inclusive, amounted to 66,421 in England and Wales, the work of the Institutions referred to above affords us every encouragement to endeavour strenuously for further improvement in our midwifery service.

The busy medical practitioner is sorely tempted to hurry on a delivery at the urgent appeal of the patient or friend and to economise his time. There is an old saying that the proper time to apply the forceps is when breakfast time is approaching.

In the Scottish report on Puerperal Fever it was stated that the experience of the Public Health Hospitals in Glasgow showed that forceps had been applied too soon and the witnesses represented that such premature and abortive attempts at delivery gravely prejudice the patient's recovery. In the report is recommended the removal to hospital of those cases which do not offer a reasonable prospect of suitable delivery at home, and the co-operation of competent nurses, and the development of ante-natal care, in order to reduce the number of forceps cases.

In the same report it was stated by a witness that in a report on 292 cases of puerperal fever, delivery by forceps had been made in 78 of the cases within 12 hours of the beginning of labour :—

in 15	within	4	hours	of	the	beginning	of	labour,
in 29	do.	8	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	and
in 31	do.	12	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	

Dr. Alex Bourne (Journal Royal Sanitary Institute, 1928, page 1967) states that the most important antecedents to Puerperal Sepsis are :—

- (1) Injury to the tissues during labour.
- (2) Excessive manipulative assistance, especially if combined with haemorrhage and exhaustion.
- (3) Pre-natal presence of haemolytic streptococci in the birth canal and possibly lowered resistance after labour.
- (4) Susceptibility of (25 per cent.) women to streptococcal infection.

Training Schools.—The organisation of a systematic study of the woman during pregnancy is itself a recent development at the Medical Training Schools. As an element in the training of the medical student and the pupil midwife, ante-natal work has hitherto been entirely fortuitous and has not been systematised and compulsory.

Still births and deaths during the first weeks of life are closely associated with the conditions of the mother during pregnancy and the practice of midwifery.

Professor Cassidy, of the Rotunda Hospital, states that "When considering the question of foetal deaths few, if any, obstetricians of

experience will deny the statement that most of the cases coming under this category are preventable if suitable treatment were adopted early enough."

It is, therefore, important to consider how these deaths can be prevented. In her report on the Protection of Motherhood, Dr. Janet Campbell shows that the great majority of these still-births and neo-natal deaths are directly associated with some pathological condition of the mother, and that action taken to prevent maternal morbidity would indirectly lead to the saving of much infant life.

Repeated attention has been draw to the excessive foetal deaths in breech and occipito-posterior cases, and that timely diagnosis and treatment of these presentations would undoubtedly reduce the foetal and neo-natal deaths from "tentorial" tears.

Lack of ante-natal observation in contracted pelvis leads to a deplorable percentage of foetal deaths from instrumentation and craniotomy; and it may be said that a high foetal and neo-natal death rate also follows the neglect of ante-partum haemorrhage and early toxæmias.

Professor McIlroy states "that post mortem examination of 161 still-births at the Royal Free Hospital showed that the causes of death were as follows :—

Forceps Delivery	...	...	...	26 per cent.
Haemorrhage	...	...	...	16.2 per cent.
Asphyxia and Shock	...	...	...	14.8 per cent.
Breech Presentation	...	...	...	10.0 per cent.
Venereal Disease	...	...	...	7.4 per cent.

"and that in all the forceps cases examined post-mortem intra-cranial lacerations or haemorrhage had occurred."

The results of early treatment of pregnant women suffering from Venereal Disease are highly satisfactory to medical practitioner and patient.

The report of the Medical Officer of Health of Glasgow for 1926 contains a reference to 11 infected expectant mothers treated early and adequately with the result that all the children were born alive and free from infection, whereas when the diagnosis came too late or treatment was refused, the pregnancies resulted in six births, two abortions and one infected live child.

The public must be educated in reference to the advantages of Preventive Midwifery over the present popular but largely unnecessary delivery by instruments— with its greater danger of sepsis and trauma to mother and infant.

The young practitioner who attempts to carry out in practice the

most modern principles is undoubtedly handicapped under present conditions, as the public prefer the doctor who will deliver the patient as quickly as possible. As Professor Johnson has stated, "the pendulum has swung too far in the direction of instrumental interference, and we must try to bring it back to the greater safety of the middle line."

Medical Training in Midwifery.—It has been repeatedly stated in official reports that the teaching of obstetrics and gynaecology at most of, if not all, the medical schools in Great Britain left much to be desired. Improvements have been instituted since 1922, but even now, according to Dr. Janet Campbell, the training in obstetrics compares unfavourably with the training in, say, general surgery, although a good knowledge of mid-wifery is essential to the future doctor, while he may seldom practise major surgery.

The new curriculum in midwifery does include a certain amount of training in ante-natal care. In view of the fact that the deaths from premature birth and diseases of early infancy in England and Wales exceed 25,000 per annum this provision is not "premature."

I recently enquired of a rising young London obstetrician as to the importance attached to ante-natal care in the Midwifery Text Books, and he informed me that the majority made a desultory mention of ante-natal care—but that two or three of the most recent books dealt with the subject in a thorough and systematic manner.

We have too long accepted the principle that medicine and surgery in practice are wholly pathological.

Midwifery is primarily physiological, and if carried out on preventive principles the pathological aspect of the work will be reduced to a minimum.

Some of the teachers of midwifery are undoubtedly doing great service in this direction by emphasising the importance of ante-natal supervision and that midwifery must be conducted on physiological lines.

Dr. Johnson, of Edinburgh, sums up the "Preventive" duties of obstetrician as follows (B.M.J., 7th July, 1928):—

- (1) To watch over the health of the expectant mother, and, as far as may be possible, of the unborn child during the period of utero-gestation.
- (2) To foresee conditions calculated to create difficulty or danger in childbirth, and to take steps either to remove them, if possible, or to arrange for the birth to take place in circumstances in which the best obstetric skill may be available.
- (3) To conduct the delivery so that both mother and child are exposed to a minimum of risk and injury.

- (1) To restore the mother to her ordinary vocation in life with health and vigour as far as possible unimpaired.
- (5) To foster her capacity to nurse her child.
- (6) To see to it that the mother's reproductive organs return to a healthy normal condition fit for further normal functioning.
- (7) To watch over the health of the infant and thus begin the ante-natal care of the succeeding generation.

Professor McLlroy draws attention to the fact that "Ante-natal work is not easy. It requires a wide knowledge of general medicine and obstetrics, with sound judgment and experience. Many practitioners avoid taking it up because it involves special training and the remuneration in private practice is inadequate. Many patients think that the confinement fee should cover months of medical work."

The women of England have decided to reduce the birth-rate on a large scale.

It has been suggested that if the husband had to take alternate duty with his wife there would never be more than three children in a family, but—according to present ideas—that number is a comparatively large one.

From the parents' point of view the necessity for skilled ante-natal and natal care is, therefore, assuming serious importance. There will be an increased proportion of first births and these require greater supervision.

Midwifery in industrial practices is generally underpaid.

If we are to secure ante-natal and post-natal care then the question of remuneration will have to be seriously re-considered; not only that, but the public will have to be educated as regards the necessity for paying for Preventive Midwifery and the State and Local Authorities will have to revise their present policies.

ANTE-NATAL HYGIENE.

It is satisfactory to report that this subject is receiving greater attention by expectant mothers and midwives. 195 expectant mothers were under the observation of the Health Visitors.

217 new Expectant Mothers were members of the Centres in addition to 52 counted last year; those requiring medical advice were referred to their own doctors, or they attended at the Clinic. The attendances of these mothers were, at Clinic 954, at Centres 1,859, Total 2,813. 387 visits were paid to Expectant Mothers at their homes. The work at the Centres includes attendances at lectures, personal talks, medical advice, and instruction in infant hygiene generally.

41 necessitous cases among Expectant Mothers were provided with fresh milk for varying periods according to their circumstances—in addition many other necessitous Expectants were supplied with groats and medicated foods at Centres and Clinic.

BIRTHS IN INSTITUTIONS.

Several complicated labour cases were admitted into the Royal Gwent Hospital for special treatment. 18 births occurred there, of which 8 were stillborn.

There are also six private Maternity Homes in the town. A few births also took place at the residences of midwives. 49 births occurred at Public Institutions (including Wooloston House), 124 in private Maternity Homes, and 3 at the homes of midwives. In all 186 births, or 10 per cent. of all births, took place at Institutions, etc. It is worthy of note that the percentage of still births to live births in these Institutions was 11.3, compared with 4.4 in the whole town.

Arrangements have been made for the admission of maternity cases at the Caerau Maternity Home on the recommendation of your officials. The Corporation pay the fees; the patients are expected to contribute towards the expenses according to their financial circumstances. 20 patients were admitted into this Maternity Home during the year, for which the Corporation paid £189 2s. 0d. £78 10s. 0d. of this amount was refunded by the patients.

No midwives are employed or subsidised by the Corporation for home-nursed cases.

Fees paid by L.A. to Doctors "called in" by Midwives.

In previous reports attention has been drawn to the Maternity Benefit under the Insurance Act. M. & C.W. Committess are concerned with Ante-Natal work—feeding of mothers and infants in case of necessity, also payment of medical fees when medical men are called in by midwives. A revision of the arrangements is desirable, in order to ensure a better co-operation among the various parties concerned with the work. Under the Insurance Act, there is no provision for ensuring that the money is spent upon essential services, etc., before, during, or after childbirth.

The fees paid to Doctors called in by Midwives in cases of emergency amounted in 1927-8 (financial year) to £317 7s. 0d. for 171 patients. Many of these cases were unable to repay anything; the amount recovered from the other cases by the Borough Treasurer was £159 3s. 9d., which was more than usual and is accounted for by a special "round up" of accumulated debts.

£7 5s. 3d. was paid to Dentists for conservative dental work for expectant and nursing mothers.

SUPERVISION OF MIDWIVES.

Dr. Laird, who acts as Inspector of Midwives, reports as follows :—

At the beginning of 1927 there were 13 midwives on the register. Of these 9 gave up practice in the town and 3 new names were added. One midwife residing outside the Borough attended cases inside the Borough.

The number of births—including abortions—attended by the midwives was 1,628, but in 377 of these cases medical practitioners were also engaged, and in 556 cases medical aid was obtained; so that more cases were given medical attention in 1927 than in the previous year.

Of the midwives in practice only 4 attended over 100 cases, and 7 others attended over 50 cases each. One midwife attended 148 cases, the Herbert Street Home was responsible for 249 cases, while 2 midwives attended only 1 case each and 1 midwife attended only 3 cases.

Of the midwives 7 were totally dependent upon their practice for a living, 16 partially and 7 not at all.

The records of having sent for medical aid received from the midwives were as follows :—

For the Mother—

During Pregnancy	...	...	74
During Labour	...	...	309
During Puerperium	...	...	25
			<hr/>
			408

For the Child	...	...	...	148
				<hr/>

Total	...	...	...	556
				<hr/>

From these figures it is noted that medical aid in Pregnancy was sought more often by the midwives in 1927 than in the previous year. It is gratifying to see that the midwives are realizing more fully the supreme importance of adequate ante-natal supervision.

Breaches of the C.M.B. Rules and Public Health Regulations.

Failure to forward record of advising Medical Aid for Mother	5
Failure to forward record of advising Medical Aid for Child	13
Failure to forward record of liability to being source of infection (2 midwives involved)	5
Failure to notify stillbirth	2
Failure to notify death without a doctor	1
Not advising medical aid for child	5
Records not properly filled up	50

Delay in sending records	...	...	...	...	1
Not attending when engaged	...	...	...	...	1
Not making proper arrangements for substitute	...	...	...	...	1
Failure to notify Local Supervising Authority of death of infant	...	...	...	...	12
1 midwives were cautioned by the Medical Officer of Health.					
1 midwife was cautioned by the Health Committee.					

Examination of the midwives' register showed that more care and attention has been given to the records inserted, but certain of the registers still revealed a certain amount of carelessness.

The Inspector of Midwives made 111 visits, and in addition 32 interviews were made at the Health Department.

Lectures to midwives on interesting and useful problems in connection with their practice are given monthly.

Notification of Stillbirths.

70 stillbirths occurred in the midwives' practice. In 12 of these the midwife only was present. According to the midwives' records the causes of stillbirths were as follows:—

Prematurity and Twins	...	...	...	20
Maceration, Strangulation	...	...	...	10
Placenta Praevia—Ante Partum Haemorrhage	...	...	...	1
Fulltime—reason of stillbirth unknown	...	...	...	27
Contracted Pelvis, Long Labour, or Abnormal Presentation	12

Infectious Diseases in Midwives' Home or Practice.

In Home—

Measles	1
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In Practice—

Puerperal Fever	2
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	9
Measles	3
Pemphigus	23
Puerperal Pyrexia	...	...	...	8

In all these cases precautions were taken to prevent the spread of the disease.

WORK OF THE HEALTH VISITORS.

The following is a summary of the visits to homes paid by the Health Visitors during the year:—

Mothers.			Children.		
	Visits&Re-visits			Visits&Re-visits	
	1926	1927		1926	1927
To—			To—		
Centre Mothers...	156	187	Centre Infants ...	49	96
Other Mothers ...	236	195	Other " ..	5227	4649
Centre Expectant Mothers ...	106	94	Centre Child'n 1-5 yrs	218	216
Other do. ...	500	293	Other " " "	3648	3171
			Infectious Diseases, e'tc	1260	1493
Total ...	998	769	Total ...	10402	9625

	1926.	1927.
Attempted Visits (Mothers out) ...	1,373	1,084
Total Visits, including Re-visits and Attempted Visits ...	12,773	11,478

The decrease in the number of visits to homes is disappointing but was unavoidable. It is due to the illness of one of the Health Visitors and the consequent readjustment of some of the duties of the others. The primary and most effective part of the work of Health Visitors is undoubtedly *Home Visiting*. It is fundamental to the maternity and child welfare scheme, the basis of which is mainly the Notification of Births Act, 1907. Apart from the good which is done by means of personal advice and help "in situ." *Home Visiting* serves a valuable purpose in checking the work of midwives, in obtaining knowledge of a large number of cases of pregnancy that would not otherwise have come to the knowledge of the Department until too late to be helped, and in providing the cases for clinic and centres. Thus both the latter depend almost entirely on the work of the Health Visitor in the homes for their "material."

CHILDREN 1 TO 5 YEARS OF AGE.

3,514 of such children received attention; 2,555 of these were examined at the clinic and centres, compared with 3,214 during 1926.

The total medical attendances of mothers and children at the clinic and centres, including orthopaedic and auxiliary clinics, were 14,358 during 1927, compared with 14,418 during 1926.

INFANT FEEDING.

1,756 infants were visited during 1927, out of a total of 1,892 births (including stillbirths and miscarriages).

The results of the usual enquiries in respect to methods of feeding during the first weeks of life were as follows :—

	1927	<i>Average previous 5 years.</i>
Breast Milk only	85.1	86.3
Breast Milk plus Artificial Food or Cow's Milk	4.4	4.0
Total wholly or partly Breast Food	89.5	90.3
Artificial Food only	9.3	8.0
To weak to take nourishment	1.2	1.6

Enquiries were made in reference to 80 deaths under 6 months of age.

In 9 of the deaths the mode of feeding could not be ascertained and in 29 others, or 36.25 per cent of the deaths under 6 months of age, the infants were too feeble to take proper nourishment.

26 of the 80 infants were stated to have been wholly breast-fed, 3 partly breast-fed, and 13 wholly fed on foods other than mother's milk.

The analysis of enquiries at the end of 6 months in reference to 1,433 infants showed that 57.7 per cent. of them were still breast-fed, compared with 64.7 per cent., 65.2 per cent., 63.7 per cent., 64.9 per cent., 62.4 per cent., 65.0 per cent., 60.8 per cent., 61.4 per cent., 58.6 per cent., and 61.2 per cent. during the years 1917-26 respectively.

The reasons given for the artificial feeding of the infants at the time of the first visit were as follows :—

On Doctor's advice, 13; Insufficient or no Milk, 81; Ill-health of Mother, 19; Breast trouble, 17; Death of Mother, 2; Illegitimacy, 2; "Baby too weak to suck" 4; Mother at work, 2; No desire to breast feed, 3; other causes, 12; Total, 155.

DUMMY TEATS.

588, or 41.4 per cent., of the 1,433 infants visited at 6 months of age were using comforters provided by their mothers. There is still little improvement in that direction.

CLOTHING.

Enquiries were made in reference to the clothing of 1,647 infants. They showed that flannelette was partly used in 33.8 per cent. of the cases. The danger of this material for clothing of babies is at

last being realised, thanks to the work of the Centres and the Health Visitors, for in 1920 50.1 per cent. of the infants visited had clothing of flannelette, in 1923 the percentage had fallen to 38.7 and in 1926 to 36.5.

INFLAMED EYES OF NEWLY BORN.

11 notified cases were visited by the Health Visitors. 43 other cases were discovered or reported and enquired into. All of the cases were followed up until they recovered. 1 of them attended the Royal Gwent Hospital as an out-patient and 2 were admitted as in-patients. 35 cases were treated by their own Doctor and 16 very slight cases got well without special treatment.

Enquiries were made later for evidence of permanent injuries to the eyes, with the following results:—

Total loss of vision, nil; impaired vision, 1 (since dead); "weak" eyes with recurrent discharge, 2; still under treatment, 2; removed beyond district, 2; no apparent injury to eyes, 47. The cases notified per 1,000 births amounted to 6.3.

Arrangements have been made for the admission of cases of Ophthalmia, and the mothers if necessary, into Allt-yr-yn Hospital, where the cases cannot be successfully treated otherwise, as 25 per cent. of the cases of blindness in the past have been attributed to infection of the infants' eyes by Gonorrhoea.

Experience has shown the importance of early visits by the Health Visitor in order to secure prompt Hospital treatment in severe cases, as the only hope of success lies in the application of intensive treatment as soon as possible.

If the practice recommended by some authorities of postponing visitation of homes until the midwife had ceased visiting were adopted serious results might follow, in the case of Ophthalmia Neonatorum in particular. This applies to other conditions also, such as inability to carry on breast feeding from lack of food, etc.

In addition to Drs. Benner and Laird, there are six Health Visitors and two Clinic Nurses. There are also two whole-time lay assistants at the Clinic, Office, and Centres; and two part-time play-room assistants at the latter.

The work at the Clinic is dealt with in the following pages.

ANNUAL REPORT, 1927.

Dr. MINNA BENNER, Medical Officer,
Maternity and Child Welfare, Newport.

*To the Chairman and Members of the Maternity and
Child Welfare Committee.*

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

In pursuance of your policy to enquire into some of the causes which have contributed to an unchanged maternity mortality rate in this country during the last 20 years, I beg to report that we have devoted careful attention this year to ante-natal problems, knowing that the ideal which national and local authorities have in view, is the provision of skilled services for every mother in her confinement.

Facilities were given in the Ante-Natal Clinic for attendance of midwives and for instruction of probationer nurses resident in Newport who were training for their C.M.B. Certificates.

There has been good co-operative work with the midwifery services of the town, with the local hospitals, and with Kings Hill Maternity Home. This excellent Home is now closed, the Matron, Miss Carmody, has left the town, and the Consulting Surgeon, Dr. Rufus Thomas, has accepted an appointment in Northern India. Temporary arrangements have been made for Clinic patients at Kensington Place Maternity Home. I sent eighteen Clinic patients to Kings Hill—these included five serious cases, all made good recoveries. 17 healthy babies are on the registers—one infant was still-born.

Considering the falling birth rate this year, 1,732, the Ante-Natal Clinic has been very well attended; the Post-Natal Clinic has had a record attendance.

I consider the supervision of the nursing mother's health essential for the proper nurture of the infant. Mothers are encouraged to bring the toddler as well as baby, also the elder children regularly for medical inspection. When this is not done till the 5th year an abnormality may be revealed which will unfit the child for school—rickets, flat foot, knock knees, and a number of other defects can only be remedied if seen early.

It will be noted in Table I. that among 719 infants Debility and Malnutrition was diagnosed in over 4 per cent., and that among 624 children brought to the Clinic for the first time the rate was even higher—over 8 per cent. It will further be observed that in an examination of 2,143 individuals 251 were registered Healthy.

THE CLINIC.

TABLE I.—Affections of 2,143 Individuals Registered in 1927—
New Comers.

Mothers.		Infants.		Children.	
Healthy ...	72	Healthy ...	149	Healthy ...	30
Skin Affections	27	Skin Affections	78	Skin Affections	126
Eye ...	11	Eye „	9	Eye ...	20
Ear ...	0	Ear „	4	Ear ...	12
Nose and Throat	9	Nose and Throat	2	Nose and Throat	25
Teeth ...	63	Teeth ...	0	Teeth ..	30
Respiratory	19	Respiratory	76	Respiratory	65
Glands ...	4	Glands ...	2	Glands ..	21
Heart & Anæmia	62	Heart and Anæmia	5	Heart & Anæmia	5
Gastro-Intestinal	133	Gastro-Intestinal	84	Gastro-Intestinal	68
Nervous Diseases	10	Nervous Diseases	0	Nervous Diseases	0
Infectious Diseases	0	Infectious „	13	Infectious Diseases	18
Gynæcological		Debility and		Debility and	
Diseases ...	68	Malnutrition	30	Malnutrition	50
Other affections	322	Other affections	267	Other Affections	154
Totals (^{Includes} _{204 Exp.})	800		719		624

The following Table shows Clinic Medical Attendances for 1927—Individuals examined include New Comers:—

TABLE II.

	Mothers.		Infants.		Children.		Total.
Examinations ...	3763	...	2681	...	1738	...	8182
Individuals ...	1374	...	798	...	909	...	3081
Individuals, New	800	...	719	...	624	...	2143

It will be observed that 1,374 Mothers shared 3,763 examinations as under:—

	Attendances.
383 Expectant Mothers	785
583 Nursing Mothers	1462
93 Unable to Nurse	372
174 Classified	696
141 Others	448
1374	3763

The total medical attendances at Clinic 11,314. This number includes 1,067 at Auxiliary Clinic and 1,418 at Orthopaedic Clinic. At U.V.R. Clinic 697.

The other attendances at Clinic for dried milk, milk foods, treatment by Nurse when indicated, 13,739.

Total attendances at Clinic for year were 25,053.

THE CLINIC SALES ACCOUNT.

	£	s.	d.
Milk and Groats ...	1188	14	5
Medicated Foods ...	172	18	6
Belts, Bandages ...	8	14	8
Bottles ...	3	10	0½
Medical Treatment ...	44	7	2
Dental Treatment ...	1	11	6
Orthopaedic Treatment	0	15	4
	<hr/>		
	£1870	11	7½
	<hr/>		

VALUE OF GIFTS AT CLINIC.

	£	s.	d.
Milk and Milk Foods (Voluntary) ...	130	6	11
Patent Foods, Virol, Malt, &c. (Corporation)	27	3	1½
	<hr/>		
	£157	10	0½
	<hr/>		

Some of these gifts are paid for from Voluntary Funds and are a very great advantage to mothers and children, many of whom are ineligible for the rate aided supply of fresh milk.

It is our custom to assist the beneficent Ultra-Violet Ray with additions to the diet of patients of milk, milk foods, Almata, and Vitamines. Again, crippled children need a generous diet, they get little exercise and often are malnourished. All Orthopaedic children get the foods indicated by their special need; also Cod liver oil and its derivatives.

Our practice is to extend over as wide an area as possible these helpful gifts; some of our cases require help for long periods—their gain in weight and general well-being is duly recorded.

SOUTHERNDOWN REST HOME.

The £10 10s. granted by the Committee provided for 10 entrance notes, which were used in the following manner:—8 notes for the four Mothers who stayed 2 weeks at the Rest; one Mother could only remain for 1 week—recalled for sickness in her family. One note

covered her stay at Southerndown. These 5 patients were very grateful for the charming holiday provided for them. They spoke very highly of the care and attention given them by the Matron in charge at The Rest.

NANTYDERRY HOME FOR UNMARRIED MOTHERS.

I was unable to arrange for entrance of any girls to Nantyderry Home. Those who attended objected to remain in the Home for the specified period, 6 months. We had six mothers and their babies attending during the year, the babies were born in Woolston House. Constant supervision is needed if the infants are to be kept in good health. The ill care is not from the mother, but when she is at work the infant may be placed in quite an unsuitable home. I find the mothers anxious to do their best for the babies and encourage them to bring or send the children to the Clinic regularly.

THE ANTE-NATAL CLINIC.

The consideration of ante-natal problems leads to more visiting of mothers by the Health Visitors, and the awareness of home conditions of a patient is most valuable, for it entails better supervision of all ante-natal cases, and earlier direction in certain emergencies to hospital or nursing home. The medical practitioner or Hospital doctor is always informed and asked for consent to the suggested course. In the ante-natal work the co-operation of the Midwives has been secured. The question of subsidising these hard working members of the community must soon engage the attention of local authorities, for their co-operation often means the transference of a case to another service.

The Clinic work now embraces 6 departments—an ante-natal, post-natal, and general Clinic, an Ultra Violet Ray or Artificial Sunlight, an Orthopaedic, and an Auxiliary Clinic.

Your Medical Officer takes Clinics in the mornings and Centre work in the afternoons. Dr. Laird takes 3 special Clinics (now mornings and afternoons).

Miss French, one of the Health Visitors, has been Clinic Nurse since 1921. She has afternoon visiting in her district and often takes supply duty at a Centre.

Nurse Beynon was appointed in 1926. She has Clinic duty all day with the exception of one afternoon on which she visits orthopaedic cases.

Miss Lowater has charge of the Sales Department in the mornings at the Clinic. In the afternoons she has welfare and clerical work.

Attendances at Dr. Laird's Clinics.

	Attendances.	Individuals.
Ultra Violet Ray Treatment (2 sessions weekly)	697	68
Orthopaedic " "	1418	209
Auxiliary " "	1016	82

School children now attend for Artificial Sunlight and for Orthopaedic treatment. In the latter case operative and hospital treatment is provided in The Prince of Wales Hospital, Cardiff.

The Ultra Violet Ray treatment is given to the children twice weekly. 3 patients can be treated at a time by exposure to light rays—minimum dose from $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 minutes. The children wear dark goggles of a special pattern. They are dressed, or undressed in an adjoining room and wrapped in blankets; care is taken to avoid draughts after light rays. The dosage of Ultra Violet Rays is progressive—12 treatments constitute a course. Most children require 2 or 3 courses of treatment. Dr. Laird finds marked improvement in weight and nutrition in cases of rickets; satisfactory progress is noted also in marasmus and malnutrition, the gain in weight is continuous; improvement in anaemia and gland enlargement; better movement in some cases of infantile paralysis.

In all cases there is decreased restlessness and better tone in the muscles. There is also sharpened appetite. We endeavour to supplement the children's dietary with Cod Liver Oil preparations, Almata, Milk-foods, Virol, etc., recognising that an all round uplift is required to establish health.

No child with a temperature gets Artificial Sunlight, all children are clinically examined before and after treatment.

The attendances at Clinic.

The large attendances at the Clinic are kept up by the transference of Centre cases seen during medical inspection, or by the Health Visitors who advise mothers to take their children to the Clinic for examination as a preventive measure against disease, or delicacy. I note that our Health Visitors during the year have paid 11,478 visits to homes.

Five of the Health Visitors have Centres and three of these have Mothercraft Classes for senior girls in elementary schools also, in addition to their district and other work. Miss Burton has a girls' class in St. Woolos School; Mrs. Grabner has a girls' class in Crindau School; Miss Roberts has a girls' class in Maindee School.

THE CENTRES.

ALEXANDRA, CENTRAL, CRINDAU,
LISWERRY, MAINDEE.

(1) ALEXANDRA CENTRE.

Miss Evans is Superintendent of this Centre. On her register at the end of the year she had 577 individuals—254 mothers, 59 infants, 264 children.

Attendances at Centre during the year :—6,494.

Mothers attended 3,267 times, infants 1,012 times, children 2,215 times.

During the year newcomers to this Centre totalled 171. Of these 67 were mothers, Centre expectants 70.

The Centre is open all day on Wednesdays, and the morning session is now very well attended. Steady progress is shown in all Centre work and the Centre is admirably managed.

THE MATERNITY CLUB.

43 mothers paid £20 19s. 5d. into the Club. 27 mothers have withdrawn £22 15s. 6d., the money deposited with interest of £5 9s. 1½d.

29 garments have been given to Alexandra babies, value of these £5 1s. 6d.

ALEXANDRA NEEDLEWORK.

123 garments have been made and sold for £12 1s. 9d.

THE FIRE GUARD CLUB.

7 fire guards have been sold for £2 12s. 3½d.

TEA MONEY (collected weekly), £8 7s. 7d.

DENTAL SCHEME : £5 10s. 0d. paid in ; £6 10s. 0d. paid out.

(2) CENTRAL CENTRE.

Miss Burton is in charge of Central, our largest Centre. The growth of Central is remarkable, and excellent work is being done here. It is open on Monday and Wednesday afternoons and on Wednesday mornings.

Individuals on the Registers 920, e.g., 422 mothers, 90 infants, 408 children.

Newcomers during the year 286, of these 109 are mothers, 54 expectants.

The Centre attendances were the highest recorded—12,561. Attendances of mothers 6,109, of infants 2,133, of children 4,319.

Miss Burton has weighed 304 infants 893 times, also 206 children 400 times.

DENTAL SCHEME : £3 5s. 6d. paid in ; £5 0s. 0d. paid out.

THE MATERNITY CLUB.

43 mothers paid £41 18s. 9d. into the Club. 32 mothers have drawn out £37 10s. 0d., their own savings with interest allowed £9 6s. 10½d.

To 21 Centre babies a garment was given. Value of these flannels £3 13s. 6d.

THE FIRE GUARD CLUB.

Paid for 15 Fireguards, £7 12s. 6d.

THE TEA MONEY.

The large amount of £24 2s. 11d. has been collected—pennies paid for cups of tea.

CENTRAL NEEDLEWORK.

109 garments have been made and sold for £14 6s. 1½d.

(3) CRINDAU CENTRE.

In Crindau Centre Mrs. Grabner is Superintendent. On her Registers she had 637 individuals, e.g., mothers 288, infants 69, children 240, Centre expectants 40. The number of newcomers admitted to this Centre was 204, of these 93 were mothers.

273 babies have been weighed 904 times. 234 children have been weighed 521 times.

Crindau attendances for 1927 were 6,652. Attendances of mothers 3,417, of infants 1,362, of children 1,873.

This Centre is open all day on Thursdays and shows very good progress. The morning session attracts many mothers who are unable to attend in the afternoons ; average number of mothers present in the morning 28.

THE MATERNITY CLUB.

19 mothers have paid £17 14s. 6d. into the Club and 13 mothers have drawn out £17 13s. 0d.; this sum includes interest £4 2s. 6d.

To 16 Crindau babies a garment was given, value of these gifts £2 16s. 0d.

FIREGUARDS.

For three Fireguards £1 8s. 1½d. was paid.

TEA MONEY.

The sum of £9 1s. 11d. has been paid.

CRINDAU NEEDLEWORK.

106 garments have been made and sold for £8 12s. 9½d.

DENTAL SCHEME : £5 1s. 0d. paid in ; £6 10s. 0d. paid out.

(4) LISWERRY CENTRE.

Miss Taylor is in charge of Liswerry Centre. Here very good work is being done. The mothers come long distances to attend this Centre, and the morning session is sometimes overcrowded. Miss Taylor had 587 individuals on her Registers—275 mothers, 64 infants, 248 children.

The Centre is open all day on Tuesdays.

Miss Taylor has weighed 162 babies 410 times, also 73 children 143 times.

Centre Attendances : Mothers 2,895, infants 1,135, children 1,818. Total attendances 5,848.

THE MATERNITY CLUB.

28 mothers have paid £24 18s. 3d. into the Club. 19 have drawn out £22 5s. 6d. This money includes £5 11s. 5d. interest.

To 27 babies gift flannels were given. Value of these garments £4 14s. 6d.

LISWERRY NEEDLEWORK.

90 garments were made and sold for £8 13s. 10½d.

FIREGUARDS.

6 Fireguards were sold for £3 7s. 9d.

TEA MONEY.

The money for teas was £9 9s. 0d.

(5) MAINDEE CENTRE.

Miss Roberts took charge of Maindee Centre in July. She had 736 individuals on her Registers in December—343 mothers, 72 infants, and 321 children. The Attendances for the year were 7,092 (mothers 3,437, infants 1,570, children 2,085). This result is good.

Maindee Centre was open on Monday and Tuesday afternoons, now all day on Tuesday, as the attendances were failing on Mondays.

Miss Roberts has weighed 214 babies 527 times and has weighed 126 children 244 times.

THE MATERNITY CLUB.

21 mothers paid into the Club £16 18s. 0d., the sum withdrawn by 18 members of the Club was £20 8s. 0d., the interest on this amount being £5 1s. 0½d.

THE FIREGUARD CLUB.

7 Fireguards were sold for £2 18s. 3d.

TEA MONEY.

The money for tea was £5 16s. 1½d.

NEEDLEWORK AT MAINDEE.

96 garments were made and sold for £16 1s. 10d.

THE DENTAL SCHEME: £5 0s. 0d. was paid in.

Many mothers have had defective teeth extracted, but home conditions make it impossible for them to join the dental thrift scheme, and save the sum required for dentures.

In all the Centres there are Thrift Clubs, no interest is given but members may draw out money required for the family exchequer. It was hoped to divert this money into the Dental funds to benefit the Centre mothers.

Another year we hope to have many more dental cases.

It will be noted that £18 16s. 6d. was paid into Dental Clubs and £18 0s. 0d. was paid out.

The incidence of defective teeth among adults is still very high, and much gastric trouble is the result. There is a marked improvement in the care of teeth of young children. It is exceptional now to find defective first teeth. This may be due to a lessened consumption of sweets and to the eating of more fruit.

Topical matters are discussed in the Centres—"Healthy Diets," "The Need for Vaccination," "How to Prevent the Spread of Infectious Illness," "The Advantages of Membership of the Nursing Association."

TABLE IV.—Total Attendances at Centres.

		Mothers.	Infants.	Children	Total.
Alexandra	... ..	3267	1012	2215	6494
Central	... ..	6109	2133	4319	12561
Crindau	... ..	3417	1362	1873	6652
Liswerry	... ..	2895	1135	1818	5848
Maindee	... ..	3437	1570	2085	7092
		19125	7212	12310	38647

The attendances of probationers are included in above.

CENTRES.

		Mothers.	Infants.	Children.	Total.
Medical examinations	..	1396	850	798	= 3044
New members	...	462	458	196	= 1116

SALES AT CENTRES.

		£	s.	d.
Groats	... ..	8	3	0
Medicated Foods	... ..	412	4	1
Medicines	... ..	35	2	6½
Bottles	... ..	0	17	10
Bandages	... ..	0	6	8
		£456	14	1½

GIFTS TO MOTHERS AT CENTRES.

		£	s.	d.
Groats	... ..	11	14	4
Patent Foods, etc.	... ..	52	8	2½
		£64	2	6½

An effort is made to benefit as large a number as possible, in every case the gift is dependent on physical condition of the patient. It is hoped that when mothers note increasing weight and well-being in their children they will take more interest in problems of nutrition. There has been much local distress during the year due to irregular work or long continued unemployment. Many mothers have made heroic efforts in home making and house management.

We get invaluable and continuous help in all our Centres from the Voluntary Workers. The activities of these ladies include management of Maternity and other Clubs, supervision of sewing, knitting, pattern cutting, tea making, and when dispensing tea their helpful advice is welcomed.

On the Centre Registers on December 31st there were 3,417 individuals; 1,582 mothers, 351 infants, 1,481 children. The details of our five Centres are given in Table V.

TABLE V.—The Centres.

Centres.	Number on Registers.			New Members.			Medical Examinations.			Expectant Mothers.			Percentages Examined.				Deaths.		
	Mothers	Infants	Children	Total	M	I	C	Total	M	New	Old	Total	Mothers	Infants	Children	Total	Mothers	Infants	Children
Alexandra	254	59	264	577	67	70	34	171	176	96	114	386	11.1	18.7	10.3	12.0	1	5	...
Central	422	90	408	920	109	123	54	286	511	312	294	1117	16.5	29.1	13.2	17.4	...	6	4
Crindau	288	69	240	597	93	88	23	204	230	118	115	463	15.9	19.6	15.0	16.4	1	3	7
Liswerry	275	64	248	587	89	86	44	219	231	157	144	532	16.2	28.1	15.7	18.3	...	3	...
Maindee	343	72	321	736	104	91	41	236	248	167	131	546	15.3	23.5	12.9	16.3	...	1	2
Total	1582	354	1481	3417	462	458	196	1116	1396	850	798	3044	15.2	24.6	13.2	16.3	2	18	13
										217	52	269							33

We were fortunate in winning the 1st prize, a cheque for £20 and a Certificate, in July for efficiency in Maternity and Child Welfare work. The Competition was open to the United Kingdom. The *Daily News* offered three prizes (£20, £10, £5) and the National Baby Week Council acted as judges. Ministry of Health figures were submitted for 1926.

The Committee decided to allocate the £20 to form the nucleus of a boot fund for crippled children.

The list of gifts received at the Clinic and acknowledged, is included with the Secretary's Report. These gifts are of great service in the promotion of your work.

I am, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

M. A. BENNER.

CLINIC WORK—continued.

ORTHOPAEDIC TREATMENT.

The Scheme comprises :—

- i. An arrangement for Dr. Parker, Prince of Wales Hospital, Cardiff, to attend, with his mechanic, the Maternity and Child Welfare Clinic, four to six times a year (as may be found necessary) to see cases in consultation with the Medical Staff, and to advise them thereon, at an agreed fee.
- ii. The admission to the Prince of Wales Hospital, Cardiff, of suitable cases for in-patient treatment at an agreed charge.
- iii. Payment to the Prince of Wales Hospital for splints, apparatus, special boots, etc., and for subsequent alterations thereof for the Committee's cases. Estimates to be provided in each case.
- iv. Provision of Hospital Notes where necessary for the treatment by massage at the Royal Gwent Hospital of those patients requiring such treatment.
- v. After-care to be provided for by attendance at the Clinic and by home supervision by Health Visitors as often as found necessary, and to be continued until patient is fit to attend school.
- vi. Recovery of the cost or part of the cost of treatment from parents or guardians of patients, according to their ability to pay.
- vii. Co-ordination with Voluntary Organisations in dealing with necessitous cases.

The Clinic Work.

64 children under 5 years of age attended the Orthopaedic Clinic for the first time in 1927. The following is a classified summary of the conditions found on examination :—

Rickets	...	...	...	21
Bow Legs	...	...	...	14
Knock Knees and Flat Feet	...	...	...	4
Anterior Poliomyelitis	...	...	...	4
Flat Feet	...	...	...	11
Infantile Hemiplegia	...	...	...	2
Kythosis	...	...	...	2
Webbed Fingers	...	...	...	1
Round Shoulders	...	...	...	1
Paresis Arm	...	...	...	1
Knock Knee and Bow Leg	...	...	...	1
Retarded Development	...	...	...	1
Healthy	...	...	...	1

72 old cases under 5 years of age also attended.

In addition to these children, 82 school children attended the Orthopaedic Clinic for the following conditions:—

	Boys.	Girls.
Anterior Poliomyelitis ...	18	12
Talipes ...	7	3
Flat Feet ...	5	5
Pes Cavus ...	1	2
Infantile Hemiplegia ...	2	2
Knock Knees ...	4	1
Bow Legs ...	1	1
Spinal Curvature ...	2	1
Congenital Kythosis ...	1	0
Defective Arms ...	1	0
Old Arthritis Arms ...	0	1
Rickets ...	1	0
Adolescent Rickets ...	0	3
Fracture of Femur with consequent shortening ...	1	0
Perthe's Disease ..	2	1
Epiphysitis Hip ...	0	1
Progressive Muscular Dystrophy ...	1	0
Amputation Rt. Foot ...	1	0
Congenital Dislocation of Humerus ...	0	1
Total ...	<u>48</u>	<u>34</u>

Of these 82 cases, 18 boys and 14 girls had attended the Orthopaedic Clinic previously before they reached the age of 5 years.

Total Attendances.

Infants ...	98
Children ...	807
Continued M. & C.W. cases and School cases ...	513
Total ...	<u>1418</u>

Operations.

School cases ...	10
Children under 5 years of age ...	4
	<u>14</u>

In addition one school child was admitted for operative treatment, but the operation was postponed on account of Major Smith's illness.

Appliances Supplied.

School cases	...	...	13
M. & C.W. cases	...	...	6
			<hr/>
			19
			<hr/>

Special alterations to boots were also fitted for a large number of the cases; also at the Clinic 24 plasters were applied, and the plasters of some of the operation cases were strengthened.

As in the previous year, the operative treatment necessary was carried out at the Prince of Wales Hospital, Cardiff. In the early part of the year these cases were treated by Major Smith, but later treatment was given by Mr. Haycroft and Mr. Lambert Rogers in the absence of Major Smith due to illness. Major Smith was unable to make more than one visit to the Clinic at Clytha Park during the year.

In August, 1927, a Mercury Vapour Lamp was installed at the Clinic for the treatment of various disorders. Since that time many, or most of the cases of Rickets attending the Orthopaedic Clinic, have been transferred to the Artificial Sunlight Clinic with very gratifying results. One anticipates that, in future, the attendances at the Orthopaedic Clinic will thus be somewhat less, and that a part of the former work of the Orthopaedic Clinic will be diminished because of the satisfactory results obtained in the treatment of Rickets in the Artificial Sunlight Clinic.

AUXILIARY CLINIC.

The scheme for providing an "Auxiliary Clinic" at the Maternity and Child Welfare Clinic was started in October, 1925. This should in time materially reduce the number of miscarriages, stillbirths and deaths among infants from preventable diseases.

The following is a brief report by Dr. Laird of the work from January to December, 1927:—

New Cases.

Syphilis, 5; Gonorrhoea, 28; Leucorrhoea, 10; Laryngitis, 1; Cystocele, 1; Endocervicitis, 5; Cervical Erosion, 1; Arthritis, 1; Ulcer Thigh, 1; Papilloma, 1; Retroversion, 1; Uterine Polypus, 1; Cyst Anterior Vaginal Wall, 1; Hypertrophy of Cervix, 1; Haemorrhoids, 1; Vulvo Vaginitis, 1; Rectocele, 1; Debility, 1; Repeated Stillbirths, 2; Constipation, 1; Total, 65.

Total Attendances:—Syphilis, 103; Gonorrhoea, 820; N.V.D., 144; Total, 1,067.

Doses of Salvarsan given, 18; Smears examined, 86; Wassermann Reaction, 23.

ULTRA-VIOLET RAY CLINIC.

*Interim Report to 31st December, 1927, by Andrewina Laird,
M.D., D.P.H., Assistant Medical Officer of Health.*

This Clinic was opened on August 15th, 1927. At first only children and infants attending the Child Welfare Clinic were treated, but in November the treatment of school children was also instituted.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE CASES.

(1) *Summary of new cases.*

(a) Infants and Children—

Chronic Bronchitis	...	...	4
Debility	...	...	6
Debility and Otorrhoea	...	...	2
Excessive Crossness and Nervousness			4
Not gaining weight	...	...	7
Malnutrition	...	...	6
Marasmus	...	...	5
Kyphosis and Malnutrition	...	...	2
Poliomyelitis	...	...	2
Rickets	...	...	20
			<hr/> 58 <hr/>

(b) Mothers—

- 1 ante-natal case—anaemia and debility.
- 1 nursing mother—anaemia.
- 1 asthma.

Total Attendances (Maternity and Child Welfare)—

Infants: 68 (of these attendances 10 were for report only)
 Children: 565 („ „ 44 „ „)
 Mothers: 15

643

(2) and (3).

The patients are treated twice weekly—Mondays and Thursdays

in the afternoon. The following is the usual dosage given—12 doses being given in one course of treatment :—

1st week	(1st dose—1 min.	Front and back of chest at 28in. dist.		
	(2nd dose—2 mins.	"	"	"
2nd week	(3rd dose—2 mins.	"	"	"
	(4th dose—2 mins.	"	"	"
3rd week	(5th dose—2 mins.	"	"	"
	(6th dose—2 mins.	"	"	"
4th week	(7th dose—3 mins.	"	"	"
	(8th dose—3 mins.	"	"	"
5th week	(9th dose—3 mins.	"	"	"
	(10th dose—3 mins.	"	"	"
6th week	(11th dose—4 mins.	"	"	"
	(12th dose—4 mins.	"	"	"

Intervals of two to four weeks are given and then a repeat dose is given if necessary.

(4) *Remarks on Cases.*

Bronchitis Cases.—Of the four cases in this group, one has just commenced treatment and has had only one dose. Of the remaining cases two have had one course each, and the third has had one course and three doses. Of the two who had one course of treatment one has still some trouble with Bronchitis, though less severe; the other two cases mentioned have had no attack of the disease while under treatment, and this in spite of the fact that one of the patients lived in very damp surroundings and has been very unsuitably fed.

Each case gained in weight and height. One case only has Cod Liver Oil and Malt in addition and that case has not improved quite as much as the others.

Debility Cases.—Six debilitated patients were treated. Of these six one ceased attending after two doses had been given. Two others had not finished a full course at the end of the year, one having had seven doses and the other eight doses. Both had gained in weight—one 1lb., and the other 2lbs. 3ozs. Of the remaining cases each had one course of treatment. One patient lost weight—6ozs.—gained 1in. in height, but as he had suffered from threadworm infection the loss in weight was thus accounted for. All the cases apart from this case showed decided improvement, the other two cases gaining 13ozs. in weight, 3½ins. in height and 2ozs. in weight respectively.

Debility and Otorrhoea Cases.—Two cases were treated and both showed great improvement in general condition. In one only did the ear condition seem to benefit. The case which showed improvement in ear condition had one course of treatment and was also having Cod Liver Oil and gained 1lb. 3ozs. in weight and ½in. in height, while the other case

had one course and two doses and gained 1lb. 2ozs. in weight and $\frac{3}{4}$ in. in height.

Extreme Nervousness and Crossness.—Of the four cases in this group one ceased attending after having two doses, and another, after six doses, developed Chicken Pox and was unable to attend. This patient, however, had shown great improvement, even in this short period, becoming much less nervous, and gaining weight.

The third case had 11 doses, gained in weight, and the extreme irritability practically disappeared. The fourth case had one course and seven doses, in which time her general health improved very much and her nervousness disappeared.

Not gaining weight.—Seven cases were treated. Two cases ceased attending after receiving one dose. One child attended for four doses only, but in this period gained 15 ozs. in weight.

Of the remaining four cases two received one course. One of these patients had Virol in addition and gained 10ozs. in weight and $\frac{1}{2}$ in. in height—in the previous six months he had gained 4ozs. only, the other patient gained 1lb. 7ozs.

The sixth case had one course and one dose and Virol. She improved very much in appearance, gaining 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ ins. in height and 3lbs. 6ozs. in weight. The last case had one course and five doses and gained 4ins. in height and 2lb. 1oz. in weight, the general condition being much improved.

Malnutrition.—Six cases were treated, but the weight increase in this group was not quite so good as in the other groups treated.

One case ceased attending after receiving two doses. A second case had just commenced treatment and had had four doses only, but showed some improvement.

Four cases had one course each. All showed slight improvement, gaining 8ozs., 15ozs., 3ozs., and 1lb. 3ozs. respectively. The child who gained only 3ozs. had improved as his parents found he slept better and was much less nervous than he had been before treatment was commenced.

Marasmus.—Of five cases treated two had just commenced treatment. Another case—an infant—showed general improvement after eight doses, gaining 9ozs. in weight in spite of very improper feeding.

The fourth case received one course and five doses, and gained 2 $\frac{1}{8}$ ins. in height and 3lbs. 12ozs. in weight; the fifth case received one course and seven doses, and gained 2lbs. 6ozs. in weight and 1in. in height.

Kyphosis and Debility.—Two debilitated cases of congenital Kyphosis were treated. One attended on one occasion only. The other had one course of Artificial Sunlight and also was given Cod Liver Oil and Roboleine alternately. The muscular tone improved and slight improvement in general condition was observed—certainly not the great improvement which the parents seemed to perceive. The patient gained 6ozs. only.

Poliomyelitis.—Two cases were treated. Both exhibited improvement in muscular tone, and the general health was better. One case having Cod Liver Oil had one course and eight doses and gained 1lb. 14ozs. in weight but no increase in height; the other case gained 3lbs. 12ozs. in weight and $\frac{1}{4}$ in. in height.

Rickets.—Of the twenty cases treated four patients had just commenced treatment, and eight cases ceased attending after receiving 1, 2, 3, 4, or 8 doses. Four children who had received eight doses showed decided improvement.

Of the remaining eight patients all had Cod Liver Oil, Vitmar or Roboleine in addition to sunlight treatment. Three cases had one course each, one gained 1oz only, but bones became firmer and child much less cross; the other two gained 1lb. 2ozs. and 6 ozs. respectively. Of the other cases one received one course and one dose, another one course and two doses, and the other two received one course and nine doses. The increases in weight were 12ozs., 1lb. 9ozs., 2lbs. 1oz., and 1lb. 9ozs., respectively.

All cases showed much improvement apart from the cases that gained only 3ozs. or 1oz. respectively, but these cases at least showed some improvement.

MOTHERS.

(1) *Ante-natal case—Anaemia and Debility.*

This patient was given five doses—just having commenced treatment. She showed some improvement and felt better—less tired than she had been for many months.

(2) *Nursing Mother—Anaemia.*

This patient had just commenced treatment, and had just had two doses.

(3) *Asthma.*

This patient had suffered from Asthma for years and from treatment had derived little benefit. In 1927 she had seven exposures to Artificial Sunlight, looked in better health, and stated that the attacks were becoming less severe and less frequent, and she was having more restful nights.

SCHOOL CHILDREN.

During 1927 seven school children were treated.

(1) *The following conditions were treated :—*

Tuberculous Dactylitis	...	..	1
Anaemia, Debility and Septic Condition			
of Skin	...	...	3
Ulcer Face	...	...	1
Anaemia, Poor Muscular Tone		...	1
Anaemia, General Debility, Extreme			
Nervousness	...	...	1
			<hr/>
			7
			<hr/>

Total Attendances of School Children, 51.

(2) *Remarks on Cases.*

Tuberculous Dactylitis.—This patient had been under the care of the Tuberculosis Officer for some time. He had eleven doses in 1927 and the affected finger showed signs of healing, the general health improved and there was some increase in weight.

Anaemia, Debility and Septic Condition of Skin.—Of the three cases in this group, one patient had received two doses only, so no report can be given. The other two patients received eleven and eight doses respectively. The skin and the general condition in both improved, the patient who had received eight doses gained considerable weight, the other patient increased in weight slightly only

Ulcer Face. This patient received six doses, and ulcer showed signs of healing. It had been treated in other ways previously without beneficial results.

Anaemia, Poor Muscular Tone.—This patient received seven doses, gained in weight, the muscular tone improved, and also the general health.

Anaemia, General Debility and Extreme Nervousness.—This patient received seven doses without any appreciable benefit. There was no improvement at all. The parents stated they thought that the child had improved slightly and was less nervous, but this improvement was not noted at the Clinic.

TYPE OF LAMP USED.

Mercury Vapour. Amperage, $2\frac{1}{2}$.

CURRENT.

Direct. Voltage, 220.

COST OF CURRENT.

£1 8s. 2d. for 90 units for whole period—38 sessions=8.8d. per session.

COST OF TREATMENT.

The total cost to December 31st, including equipment and preparation of rooms, etc., has been £274 18s. 9d. By apportioning the cost of equipment, etc., over a period of years the estimated cost to March 31st, 1928, is £207 5s. 8d. This gives an average cost of 2s. 9.6d. per attendance. The corresponding figure for 1928-9 is 2s. 4d.

CONCLUSIONS.

The results of treatment in the 68 cases treated have, with a very few exceptions, been most satisfactory. Children of poor physique and in very bad surrounding have improved with this one form of treatment. In nearly all the cases treated the appetite has increased and the children have become much less restless and cross and have gained in weight.

VITAL STATISTICS.

BIRTHS.

Births, Infantile Mortality, etc., are dealt with in the Maternity and Child Welfare part of this report.

DEATHS.

The total deaths registered numbered 1,241; after the exclusion of non-residents dying in the district and the addition of residents who died elsewhere; the number was reduced to 1,184. This afforded a death rate of 12.19, compared with 10.45 in 1926, 11.85 in 1925, 11.26 in 1924, 10.68 in 1923, 12.58 in 1922, 11.07 in 1921, 12.41 in 1920. The average for the last five years was 11.36.

The average death rate in the 107 Great Town for 1927 was 12.2.

328 deaths, or 27.7 per cent. of the nett deaths, occurred in Public Institutions, namely Wooloston House, 156; Royal Gwent Hospital, 87; Allt-yr-yn Hospital, 11; and other Institutions outside the Borough, 74. In addition, 146 deaths of non-residents occurred in the Borough, namely, at the Royal Gwent Hospital, 72; Wooloston House, 53; Public Works and Places, 5; Private Institutions, etc., 14; and Allt-yr-yn Hospital, 2.

WARD STATISTICS.

Caerau (10.18) and Maindee (10.34) Wards had the lowest death rates from all causes, whilst Central (18.08) and St. Julians (13.62) Wards had the highest death rates from all causes.

The death rate in the Central Ward has always been considerably higher than in the other Wards. On an average it has exceeded the general death rate in the town during the last 5 years by 5.9 per 1,000 of the population.

The infantile death rates were lowest in Victoria (13.0) and Maindee (40.0) Wards, and the highest in Central (121.1) and Lliswerry (82.1) Wards.

The total Zymotic death rate was lowest in Maindee (1.13) and St. Woolos (1.39) and highest in Central (5.06) and Crindau (3.15).

The Tuberculosis death rate was lowest in St. Woolos (.13) and Maindee (.25), and highest in Crindau (2.44) and Central (2.15).

Respiratory diseases were least fatal in Victoria (.79) and Caerau (1.01) and most fatal in Central (2.78) and Tredegar (2.51).

Cancer was most fatal in Victoria (1.91), Central (1.90), and Caerau (1.71), and least in Tredegar (.25) and Alexandra (.80).

The average cancer death rate for the last 5 years in the various Wards, was as follows :—

Ward	5 years' average 1922-26	1927
Crindau ... ..	.95	.81
Caerau	1.35	1.71
St. Woolos	1.02	1.64
Tredegar	1.03	.25
Alexandra .. ..	.70	.80
Central	1.66	1.90
St. Julians	1.26	1.44
Maindee	1.41	1.51
Victoria	1.19	1.91
Lliswerry ... ..	.71	1.04
Whole Town	1.106	1.287

The cancer death rate in 1927 was higher by .277 per 1,000 than in 1926 and by .18 per 1,000 than the average for the past 5 years. The cancer rate for England and Wales was 1.37 in 1927.

ZYMOTIC MORTALITY.

The total death from diseases of this nature numbered 256, compared with 208 in 1926, 237 in 1925, 192 in 1921, 231 in 1923 and 288 in 1922. The Zymotic death rate was 2.61 per 1,000 inhabitants per annum; the average for the past 5 years was 2.39. These diseases accounted for 21.6 per cent. of the total deaths. The diseases formerly included under the classification "Seven Principal Zymotic Diseases" cannot now be considered as the most important infectious diseases, as Tuberculosis, although not included in the list, is responsible for half the total deaths from such diseases. The 256 deaths were due to the following diseases:—Tuberculosis, 132 (lungs 111, other forms 21); Scarlet Fever, 1; Measles, 18; Influenza, 55; Diphtheria and Membranous Croup, 4; Zymotic Diarrhoea (under 2 years), 17; Whooping Cough, 8; Venereal Diseases, 2; Puerperal Fever, 2; Encephalitis Lethargica, 7; Erysipelas, 1; Malaria, 1; Tetanus, 1; other Zymotic Diseases, 7. Tuberculosis, Influenza, and Measles were responsible for 80 per cent. of the total deaths from Zymotic Diseases.

VACCINATION.

The percentage of children successfully vaccinated during 1927 was 33.2 per cent., compared with 30.3 in 1926. In 1897 it was 93 per cent. It has been gradually going down since "exemption" was made easy. Attention has been drawn to this national danger in every report.

It is a great calamity that the inhabitants of this country should have neglected their opportunities to protect themselves against Small Pox.

DIARRHOEAL DISEASES (Death Rate .175)

The deaths from Diarrhoea and Enteritis under 2 years of age were 17. 13 of them were under 12 months of age.

For comparison the death rates from Diarrhoea under 2 years of age per 1,000 births have been calculated for a number of years. The figures are as follows:—

Period.	Rate per 1,000 Births
1904—1908	20.91
1909—1913	18.94
1914—1918	18.1
1920	8.4
1921	13.5
1922	3.8
1923	9.99
1924	3.36
1925	6.03
1926	7.24
1927	9.81

} Average
6.07

The Diarrhœal death rate among children under 2 years in the 107 Great Towns was 8.3 per 1,000 births, and in England and Wales 6.3.

The prevalence of the diseases fluctuates from year to year.

Persistent efforts towards improving infant hygiene, better domestic and street hygiene, the reduction in the number of horses in the town, and special attention to the prevention of flies around the stables, with a consequent reduction in the fly population, have undoubtedly had a material effect in combating these diseases. All these things afford a strong testimony of the value of a progressive policy in general hygiene and the education of the people in hygiene through the agency of the Maternity and Child Welfare Department of the Corporation.

WHOOPING COUGH (Death Rate .082).

234 cases of this disease were discovered or reported by the School Attendance Officers, etc., a number somewhat below the average, and 8 deaths occurred. 7 of them were among children under 5 years of age. The death rate was below that for the Great Towns. 98 of the 234 cases were under school age and 125 cases occurred in the Infants' Departments of the Schools. 171 of the cases occurred during the first half of the year.

MEASLES (Death Rate .185).

This disease was epidemic during the year. 1,258 cases were discovered or reported. 628 of these occurred during the first quarter and 602 during the second quarter. 442 of the 1,258 cases were under 5 years of age and 747 of the cases occurred among pupils of the Infants' Departments. 16 of the 18 deaths were under 5 years of age. The death rate was above the Newport average for the past five years by .034 per 1,000, and was higher than the rate for the 107 Great Towns by 0.6 per 1,000. The case rate (the number of cases per 1,000 of the population) was 12.89, which was above the average for the previous five years (9.08) but considerably below the figure of 30.2 for the five years ending 1920. The fatality rate (Deaths per 1,000 cases) was 14.2, compared with 23.4 during the 5 years 1916-1920 and with 17.5 during 1922-1926. The lower fatality rate is gratifying. The greater attention given to Home Nursing is undoubtedly bearing fruit. It has been the custom during recent epidemics of infectious diseases that are not treated in Hospital to engage the services of special nurses to attend to serious and complicated cases in their homes. During the epidemic of 1927 a nurse was employed for this work with good results.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES NOTIFICATION ACTS.

The diseases now notifiable are Small Pox, Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria and Membranous Croup, Typhus, Typhoid or Enteric and Para-Typhoid Fever, Continued Fever, Cholera, Relapsing Fever,

Plague, Puerperal Fever, Puerperal Pyrexia, Erysipelas, Pneumonia (Acute, Primary and Influenzal), Cerebro Spinal Fever, Acute Polio-myelitis, Acute Polio-Encephalitis, Encephalitis Lethargica, Trench Fever, Dysentery, Tuberculosis, Ophthalmia Neonatorum, and Malaria.

The number of notifications received during 1927 was 1,017 (421 of these were cases of Chicken Pox which was made compulsorily notifiable on 15th March, 1927, owing to cases of Small Pox in the vicinity), compared with 623 in 1926 and 724 during 1925.

5,042 visits and re-visits in connection with the supervision of Infectious Diseases were made by the Staff. 468 houses (848 rooms) were disinfected, and 3,239 articles were removed for disinfection, 130 articles were destroyed.

2,498 bottles of disinfectant were supplied to houses where infectious diseases of various kinds occurred and for choked drains; and 675lbs. of sulphur were supplied free for the fumigation of verminous houses.

SCARLET FEVER (Death Rate .01).

102 cases were notified, with one death. The case rate per 1,000 of the population was 1.05, compared with 1.75 during the previous five years, when the average number of cases per annum was 169. There has been a gradual reduction in the incidence of Scarlet Fever in Newport since 1921. The case rate was highest in Maindee Ward (2.02) and lowest in Alexandra Ward (.18). The disease was mild in type. The percentage removed to Hospital was 73.5.

DIPHTHERIA and MEMBRANOUS CROUP (Death Rate .041).

37 cases were notified, with 4 deaths, compared with 42 cases and 2 deaths in 1926, and with 54 cases and 2 deaths in 1925. The death rate during 1927 in the Great Towns averaged .08 per 1,000 per annum, compared with .04 at Newport. The fatality rate (per 1,000 cases) was above the average for the past five years.

Central Ward was the only one quite free from the disease, but only 1 case was notified in Tredegar. St. Julians Ward contributed the greatest number of cases, namely, 8. The case rate per 1,000 living was .38, compared with an average of .75 during the past 5 years, when the average number of cases notified was 72. 75.7 per cent. of the notified cases of Diphtheria were removed to Hospital.

Special precautions were taken to prevent the spread of infection. Swabs were taken from the throats and nasal cavities of scholars in contact with school cases by the School Nurses, and of those at home not of school age and "neighbour contacts," by Health Visitors or the Medical Attendants, but only 2 "germ carriers" were discovered.

Swabs from a large number of suspicious sore throats were also examined.

Antitoxin has been kept in stock at the Health Department for the last 33 years, for the use of medical men, in order to ensure early administration; but in many cases the injection of antitoxin has been postponed until after admission to Hospital. This may mean a delay of several days—a possible fatal delay in some cases.

402,000 units (69 phials) of Antitoxin were supplied to medical men for notified or suspected cases. The administration of Antitoxin before admission of the cases into hospital greatly improves the chances of recovery in serious cases.

Reference is made elsewhere to the large amount of Bacteriological work done at the Health Department in connection with Diphtheria.

TYPHOID OR ENTERIC FEVER (Death Rate Nil).

Under this head Para-Typhoid A and B are also included.

Only 3 cases were notified—there were no deaths—compared with 4 cases last year. The average number of cases during the past 5 years was 2.

It is satisfactory to be able to report that the Corporation are thoroughly overhauling the sewerage system of the town, as many of the sewers, especially in Pillgwenlly district, are very old and defective. The cost is heavy, but money could not be spent to better purpose.

TUBERCULOSIS.

[Death Rate—All forms, 1.359 (Lungs, 1.143; Other forms, .216).]

NOTIFICATIONS.—146 cases of Tuberculosis of the lungs were notified in 1927; 91 of these were alive at the end of the year, or 62 per cent., compared with 69 per cent. in 1925 and with 70 per cent. in 1926.

70 were notified to be suffering from other forms of the disease, and 57 of these were alive at the end of the year (81 per cent.) compared with 77 per cent. in 1925 and with 80 per cent. in 1926.

Sexes affected—			Males.	Females.
Tuberculosis of Lungs	...	...	81	65
Other Forms	...	...	40	30
Totals			121	95

The death rate from Phthisis has not fallen in proportion to the reduced number of cases notified. In fact there has been a slight increase in the death rate during the last four years, whereas it has gone down somewhat in England and Wales.

The number of cases notified in 1914 was 302, and the deaths were 102, compared with 146 notifications in 1927 and 111 deaths. Since 1909 the notifications have gradually approached the deaths from Phthisis. It would appear therefore that either a considerable number of cases are not notified or the disease has become more fatal, but less prevalent.

Analysis of the figures for the previous years also brings out the facts. The percentage alive at the end of the years of notification from 1913 to 1927 were as follows :—79, 75.5, 71.29, 76.01, 53.88, 63.6, 58.8, 57.6, 59.58, 46.6, 62.2, 70, 68, 70 and 62.

The fatality rate per 1,000 cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis was 547.2 during the five years ending 1920. For the period 1922-6 it was 688.7.

In my report for 1922, comparisons were made between the figures for 1912 and 1921, in reference to the after history of cases after notification.

The publicity given to the subject of Tuberculosis has probably created an objection on the part of many householders to having Tubercular cases as sub-tenants, and has led to the refusal of some property owners to accept Tubercular cases as tenants.

This has undoubtedly caused sufferers from the disease to refrain from consulting their medical attendants until the disease has become well advanced in many cases.

To ensure the early diagnosis of cases, the examination of contacts is a very important branch of the work of the Tuberculosis Institute. 272 such cases were examined by Dr. Johnson or his assistant during 1927, compared with 299 in 1926, 176 in 1925, 208 in 1924, 224 in 1923, 141 in 1922, and 140 in 1921.

Figures show that there was a slight increase in the Pulmonary Tuberculosis death-rate at Newport during 1927, but there has been a marked reduction in the death-rate from other forms of Tuberculosis compared with the period 1900-09—.38, thus : 1916-1920, .33; 1922-1926, .22; 1927, (.216).

Arrangements were made during 1923 for the Tuberculosis Nurse to be taken over from the Welsh National Memorial Association to the Health Department, in order to improve the co-ordination of the work.

The after care of Tuberculosis cases which have been at Institutions requires more consideration in the following directions. Such work should be included in the Tuberculosis Scheme.

- i. Systematic supervision of advanced cases living at home.
- ii. Greater co-ordination with charities re advanced cases.
- iii. Extra nourishment for ex-Sanatorium and ex-Hospital cases.

iv. Loan of shelters and beds, medical comforts— such as bed-pans, air cushions, air beds, etc., for advanced cases.

v. Surgical dressings for home nursed cases.

The Returns of the Welsh National Memorial Association show the following work done at the Newport Institute for Borough patients.

	MALES		FEMALES		Totals
	Boys	Men	Girls	Women	
Number of Patients examined (including 272 Contacts) ...	191	166	163	164	684
Number diagnosed as T.B.					
Pulmonary ...	18	62	8	52	140
Non-Pulmonary ...	15	10	19	5	49
Total ...	33	72	27	57	189
Number of Contacts examined (included in above) ...	71	42	94	65	272
Number of Contacts found T.B.					
Pulmonary ...	8	3	6	3	20
Non-Pulmonary ...	—	—	2	—	2
Total ...	8	3	8	3	22
Number of Cases recommended to					
Hospital ...	17	64	17	34	132
Sanatorium ...	4	11	1	10	26
Total ...	21	75	18	44	158
Number of Cases admitted to					
Hospital ...	15	64	9	37	125
Sanatorium ...	6	17	4	10	37
Total ...	21	81	13	47	162

SMALL POX (Death Rate Nil).

Eight cases were notified during the year—five in the first quarter and three in the third quarter. The eight cases occurred in five groups—February 18th, February 18th, March 4th, March 13th and July 18th. The first group consisted of 2 cases in Caerau Ward—father and daughter (15½ years). The father probably contracted the disease in the Monmouthshire Valleys where he was travelling regularly. The disease was not recognised until the daughter (who had never been vaccinated) became ill. The father had been vaccinated in infancy only. There was no extension of this outbreak. The second, occurring simultaneously with the first but not connected therewith, was an isolated case—an unvaccinated girl of 12 years in St. Julians Ward. The source was never discovered. The third outbreak was a single case in Central Ward, with possibly an unrecognised case preceding it in the same house. The patient was a man of 22 years, vaccinated in infancy only. There had been close communication between the inmates and some residents of Abersychan, which was probably the source of infection. The fourth outbreak was again a single case in St. Julians Ward—an unvaccinated boys of 11 years. The infection source of this case could not be discovered. The last outbreak of the year consisted of three cases—wife, husband and adult son—all vaccinated in infancy only. The infection source of the first case—the woman—was obscure; the other two cases were secondary, occurring 12 days and 15 days respectively after the onset of the first case. The husband had refused to be re-vaccinated but the son had been re-vaccinated, after he had actually contracted the disease.

All the cases were removed to Cefn Hospital as soon as diagnosed. Re-vaccination was carried out extensively and to this mainly is attributed the limitation of the outbreaks. Complete disinfection of premises, clothing, furniture and bedding, etc., was performed in every instance.

Considering the large number of cases that occurred during the year in most of the districts surrounding Newport and with which there is so much continuous intercourse, the Borough was fortunate to escape with so few cases.

CHICKEN POX.

Because of the prevalence of Small Pox in Monmouthshire it was deemed advisable as a precautionary measure to include Chicken Pox among the compulsorily notifiable diseases. The "Order" became operative from March 15th, 1927. From that date to the end of the year 421 cases were notified, but during the whole year 517 cases came to the knowledge of the department. It was most prevalent during the first and second quarters, when 151 and 179 cases respectively were reported. The disease was not confined to any part of the town, but Pillgwenlly districts were the least affected.

196 cases occurred amongst children under school age, and 238 cases were among children attending the Infant Departments of the Council Schools. Every case was visited and any case of a suspicious nature was kept under close observation until "clear."

VENEREAL DISEASES.

Facilities for free treatment for all suffering from Venereal Diseases are provided by arrangement with the Directors of the Royal Gwent Hospital, at the Out-Patient Department.

Since October, 1925, the arrangements for treatment have included five sessions per week, plus a session for special appointments, namely :—

Males—Tuesdays, 4.30 p.m.; Wednesdays, 2 p.m.; Thursdays, 4.30 p.m.; and Fridays, 6 p.m.

Females—Mondays, 4.30 p.m.; and by appointment.

Notices are hung up at Public and "Public Houses" lavatories giving particulars of the days and hours of the Clinics. Those in and near the docks are printed in four languages for the convenience of Foreign Seafaring men.

An irrigation department, adjoining the Out-Patients Department was erected and equipped for providing irrigation treatment for males between their attendances at the medical sessions; this is already inadequate at times.

The total attendances during the years 1919-27 were as follows :

	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927
Attendances :									
Males	2276	2567	3297	3648	3361	3274	3522	4054	3801
Females	453	759	917	954	1326	1063	1497	1296	1186
Totals	2729	3326	4214	4602	4687	4337	5019	5350	4987

The new patients during 1927 were as follows :—

(Summary of Quarterly Returns).

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Syphilis ...	103 ..	21 ...	124
Soft chancre ...	13 ...	— ...	13
Gonorrhœa ...	158 ...	19 ...	177
Not V.D. ...	51 ...	7 ...	58
Totals	325	47	372

Compared with 1926 there were fewer new cases of Syphilis and more of Gonorrhoea during 1927.

98 patients attended a full course of treatment—170 ceased to attend before completing treatment. The total attendances were less than in 1926 or 1925. It is quite evident that a large amount of the work entailed in the treatment of the cases, and the money expended, do not bear fruitful results owing to the fact that a large proportion of the patients give up attending before completing the necessary treatment.

The results to the patients may be disastrous in later years.

As treatment may take a couple of years or more in some cases, it is difficult to produce figures to show how many defaulters there are, but if we take the average number of new cases per annum during a period of 5 years and the average number of cases which completed treatment during the same period we may then form a rough estimate.

YEARS 1923-27.

SYPHILIS :				<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>
Average number of new cases per annum	...			114	82
Average number who completed treatment	...			9	3
Percentage of cases which completed treatment per annum	...	...	...	7.5%	8.8%
GONORRHOEA :				<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>
Average number of new cases per annum	...			157	18
Average number who completed treatment	...			29	4
Percentage of cases which completed treatment per annum	...	...	...	18.4%	21.0%

The number of "In-Patient" days in 1927 was 619 compared with 667 in 1926.

The number of doses of Salvarsan Substitute given out to private practitioners from the Health Department was 100, compared with 187 in 1926, 381 in 1925, 182 in 1924, 209 in 1923, 156 in 1922, and 237 in 1921.

Facilities exist for the admission of girls or women requiring special indoor treatment, at Cheltenham, and in London. Cases will be sent there if necessary.

The number of patients, both male and female, who cease to attend before completing treatment is still unsatisfactory. In the cases of sailors this is unavoidable. They are, however, provided with circulars giving information as to the facilities for treatment in other ports, etc., and they are provided with cards upon which the treatment given is entered.

This failure on the part of a large proportion of the patients to continue treatment until the recognised course has been completed has up to the present rendered futile a large amount of the expenditure by Public Authorities in attempting to reduce the ravages of Venereal Diseases. If patients accept free treatment it is clearly their duty to persevere with the treatment until cured. A modified system of notification of Venereal Diseases, including the compulsory notification to the Medical Officer of Health of cases which have given up treatment prematurely, would be beneficial in that direction.

Facilities for greater privacy in treatment are desirable for female patients. These are now provided for mothers and expectant mothers at the Maternity and Child Welfare Clinic.

PROPAGANDA WORK.

A special Health Week was held February 28th to March 6th when films of an educational character were exhibited at the Central Hall. Details are given later in this report.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES HOSPITALS.

ALLT-YR-VN HOSPITAL.

220 cases of Infectious Diseases were admitted during the year. 76 of the cases were from outside the Borough. The deaths numbered 13, a percentage fatality of 5.9. The daily average in hospital was 17.88 patients.

Cases of Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria and Typhoid Fever were admitted from the districts controlled by the following: The Municipal Borough of Abergavenny; the Urban District Councils of Bedwellty, Blaina and Nantyglo, Chepstow, Llanfrechfa, Llantarnam, Mynyddislwyn, Pontypool, and Risca; and the Rural District Councils of Abergavenny and St. Mellons.

SCARLET FEVER.

75 or 73.5 per cent. of the 102 cases notified in the town were removed to Hospital. 56 cases were also admitted from outside districts, making a total of 131 cases. The average age of the patients was 8.4 years, and the average stay in hospital of those who recovered was 43.9 days. One death occurred from this disease.

TYPHOID FEVER.

8 cases were admitted into Hospital—5 of these were from outside districts. All the notified cases received hospital treatment. The fatality rate was 12.5 per cent. of the cases admitted. The average age of the patients was 26.2 years, and the average stay in hospital of the cases that recovered was 50.7 days. One death occurred—that of a non-resident.

DIPHTHERIA AND MEMBRANOUS CROUP.

28 of the 37 cases of Diphtheria notified (75.7 per cent.) were admitted into Hospital; 15 were also admitted from outside districts, making a total of 43 cases. 1 case proved fatal. The fatality of the Diphtheria, including Membranous Croup cases, was 2.3 per cent. The average stay of those who recovered was 29.5 days, and the average age of all the patients was 11.9 years.

OTHER DISEASES.

There were also admitted into Allt-yr-yn Hospital: Pneumonia, 29 cases (6 fatal); Encephalitis Lethargica, 3 cases (2 fatal); Puerperal Pyrexia, 2 cases; Measles, 1 case (fatal); and "observation" cases, 4.

COST OF THE HOSPITAL.

The income for the year ending March, 1928, amounted to £1,833 13s. 2d. The cost of food per week per head for patients and staff was $7/9\frac{1}{2}$, compared with the following figures for previous years:—1898-9, $6/1\frac{1}{2}$; 1903-4, $4/0\frac{1}{2}$; 1908-9, $4/2\frac{1}{2}$; 1913-14, $4/3$; 1914-15, $4/10\frac{3}{4}$; 1915-16, $6/2$; 1917-18, $11/11\frac{3}{4}$; 1918-19, $12/6$; 1919-20, $11/1$; 1920-21, $13/-$; 1921-22, $9/11$; 1922-23, $10/6\frac{1}{2}$; 1923-24, $10/4$; 1924-25, $9/9$; 1925-26, $9/1\frac{3}{4}$; and 1926-27, $9/9\frac{3}{4}$. The daily average number of patients in hospital during the financial year was 23.74. The average cost per patient was £22 3s. $5\frac{3}{4}$ d.

CEFN HOSPITAL.

124 patients were treated for Small Pox in this Hospital during 1927. 7 of the cases were from Newport and 117 from other sanitary areas in Monmouthshire, Glamorganshire and Breconshire, namely, Abercarn U.D.C., 5 cases; Abersychan U.D.C., 31; Abertillery U.D.C., 6; Blaenavon U.D.C., 16; Brynmawr U.D.C., 39; Caerleon U.D.C., 1; Ebbw Vale U.D.C., 1; Llantrisant and Llanwit Vardre U.D.C., 2; Magor R.D.C., 1; Pontypool U.D.C., 13, and Risca U.D.C., 1 case. Small Pox was epidemic in the County where the Hospital accommodation was not sufficient to cope with the number of cases notified, fortunately Newport remained comparatively free from the disease so that we were able to assist the neighbouring authorities by accommodating a large number of their patients. It was necessary to obtain special nurses and ward maids, these were obtained from Allt-yr-yn Hospital. Most of the cases were of a mild type and all made good recoveries. 39 of the patients (25 males and 14 females) were under 12 years of age and 85, (62 males and 23 females) were over that age.

BACTERIOLOGICAL WORK.

During 1927, 1821 specimens were examined at the Health Department. The following is a summary of the work done:—

For Medical Practitioners. Throat and Nose swabs, 193; Sputum

for Tubercle, 126; Faeces and Urine for Typhoid Fever, Nil; Blood for ditto, 9; Smears for Gonococci, 19; Other specimens, 5; Total, 352.

School Contacts.—Swabs from Contacts, 309; Suspected cases of Diphtheria, 155; Total, 465.

Health Department.—Swabs from notified cases of Diphtheria 28; ditto, from Suspected cases, 41; ditto, from Contacts, 352; Sputum, 1; Smears for Gonococci, 82; Blood for Typhoid, 1; Other Specimens, 8; Total, 513.

Allt-yr-yn Hospital Cases.—Throat and Nose swabs, 317; Blood for Typhoid, 4; Sputum, 3; Faeces and Urine, 10; Smears for Gonococci, 1; Other Cases, 8; Total, 373.

Other Institutions.—Throat and Nose swabs, 118.

1 Culture was submitted to an outside laboratory for Virulence test.

In many towns the bacteriological work is done under contract by outside Laboratories; the carrying out of this work by the Medical Officer of Health and his staff resulted in 1927 in a nett saving of approximately £200 to the ratepayers, in addition to ensuring a more expeditious performance of the work of diagnosis, etc.

NEWPORT CORPORATION MORTUARY.

The town possesses a model Mortuary with accommodation for 8 bodies, separate inspection and post mortem rooms, with lavatories, etc. The Mortuary is under the administrative control of the Medical Officer of Health. One of the Sanitary Inspectors acts as Mortuary Attendant.

MORTUARY STATISTICS :	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927
Bodies removed to Mortuary	47	28	23	31	47	39	43	36
Number of Postmortems	19	12	15	19	30	20	21	16
Inquests <i>re</i> above	47	28	23	31	47	37	42	27

TRANSPORT OF THE SICK.

There are four Ambulances in the town for such work, namely, the Police Accident Ambulance stationed at the Central Fire Station, another Accident Ambulance at Lysaght's Works, the Woolston House Ambulance, and the Corporation Ambulance for Infectious cases.

GENERAL PROVISIONS OF HEALTH SERVICES IN NEWPORT.

HOSPITALS PROVIDED FOR OR BY COUNTY BOROUGH AND PORT.

Allt-yr-yn Hospital.—For infectious diseases, including Scarlet Fever, Typhoid Fever, Diphtheria, Pneumonia, Influenzal Pneumonia, Cerebro Spinal Fever, Encephalitis Lethargica, Pneumonia, complicated cases of Measles and Whooping Cough, Poliomyelitis, Puerperal Fever, Puerperal Pyrexia, and Ophthalmia Neonatorum (mother and child).

Cases from outside areas are admitted.

Cefn Port Sanitary Hospital.—This Hospital is used for Small Pox cases in the town or port. Cases from outside are also admitted.

Tuberculosis.—The W.N.M. Association have contracted to provide Hospital, Sanatorium and Dispensary treatment and after-care for Newport cases.

The nurse attached to the Dispensary is provided by the Health Committee and she visits cases at their homes.

Maternity Hospitals.—The Corporation have arranged for the admission of cases recommended by the Medical Staff of the Maternity and Child Welfare Scheme to a private nursing home. Patients contribute towards the cost according to their means.

The Corporation also subsidise the Nantyderry Home for unmarried mothers for admission of such cases for confinement and subsequent stay up to a period of six months.

Complicated cases of labour and Puerperal Fever are also admitted to the Royal Gwent Hospital, whilst Woolston House Infirmary has a large Maternity Home for poor law cases.

HOSPITAL FOR CHILDREN.

Royal Gwent Hospital.—The Corporation, through the Mayor, subscribe towards the Hospital. Sick children are admitted there and also into Woolston House Infirmary.

The Maternity and Child Welfare Committee pay for Orthopaedic cases admitted from the Clinic into the Prince of Wales Hospital, Cardiff.

The Corporation also subscribe to the Southerndown Rest for admission notes to mothers requiring rest, etc.

Professional Nursing in the Home.—The serious lack of such a service in town has now been remedied by the establishment of the Newport Home Nursing Association. The clerical staff of the Health Department gave great assistance in the publicity campaign when the scheme was being organised.

ADMINISTRATION OF FOOD AND DRUGS ACTS, MILK AND CREAM REGULATIONS AND KINDRED ACTS AND REGULATIONS.

During the year, 197 samples of 21 different kinds of foods, as detailed in the tables herewith (page 60), were taken and submitted for analysis. 105 of the samples were "formal" and 92 "informal." 2.85 per cent. of the former and 2.2 per cent. of the latter were adulterated, or 2.5 per cent. of the total, compared with 10.0, 11.25, 5.7, 4.8, 7.0, 3.0, 4.76, 2.45, 5.0 and 3.10 during the past 10 years.

ADULTERATED SAMPLES (see also Tables pages 60 and 61).

3 of the 100 samples of Milk, or 3.0 per cent. were adulterated—two contained added water 9.3 and 4.24 parts per cent. respectively, and one was deficient in milk fat to the extent of 12.0 per cent. Only one of the vendors (of the sample which contained 9.3 per cent. of added water) was prosecuted and the prosecution failed—the Bench being satisfied that the milk was sold as it came from the cow. The other two vendors were warned by the Medical Officer of Health—after the circumstances had been investigated.

Butter.—One of the 22 samples of Butter analysed was found to contain 16.48 per cent. of water or 0.48 per cent. in excess of the legal standard. The sample was an informal one and the vendor was warned.

Sausages.—One of the 12 informal samples taken during the summer months was found to contain Boric Acid 0.16 per cent. or 11.2 grains per lb. The case was investigated and the vendor warned. The use of this substance in sausages and other foods is now fortunately prohibited by the Public Health (Preservatives in Food) Regulations, 1925, which became operative in this respect 1st January, 1927.

PRESERVATIVES IN FOODS.

Of the 21 different kinds of foods sampled, 8 contained preservatives. *Boric Acid* was present in 7 of these. 5 of the eleven samples of cake contained this preservative—the highest amount found was 0.12 per cent. 5 of the 22 samples of Butter contained Boric Acid in amounts varying from 0.09 per cent. to 0.24 per cent. The vendors were communicated with on the matter. The 6 samples of Cream (bought and sold as "preserved cream") contained Boric Acid, the smallest amount was 0.20 per cent. and the highest 0.39 per cent. All

of these samples conformed to the requirements of the Acts and Regulations, but one sample of Sausages (an informal one) infringed the Regulations as it contained 0.16 per cent. of Boric Acid. This has already been referred to.

The only other preservative discovered was *Sulphites* in five of the samples of Sausages. The amounts found were from 13 to 198 parts per million. This preservative in limited quantities is allowed in Sausages so there was no breach of the Regulations.

OTHER OBSERVATIONS ON ANALYSED SAMPLES.

8 samples of Dried Milk were analysed. The milk fat content varied between 26.02 per cent. and 27.35 per cent. They all conformed to the Regulations. The three samples of Beef Suet (shredded) contained from 11.20 per cent. to 15.98 per cent. of Rice Starch and were satisfactory. One of the 13 samples of Lard had an excessively high percentage of Acidity (0.99 per cent.). The case was enquired into. 2 samples of Proprietary Milk foods were submitted for analysis. One contained approximately 70 per cent. of Milk solids and 18.10 per cent. of Milk fat and the other contained only a small proportion of Dried Milk. But in neither case (because of the labelling) was there any breach of the Regulations.

One sample of Vinegar (of the three submitted for analysis) was a dilute solution of Acetic Acid coloured to resemble Vinegar, but as "Vinegar" was asked for by the sampler and not "Malt Vinegar" no breach of the Act is recorded.

DIRT AND PATHOGENIC ORGANISMS IN MILK.

9 samples of ordinary fresh milk and one of graded milk were submitted for examination—4 for T.B. and other organisms and Bacterial count and six for B. Coli and Bacterial count. The four samples all gave negative results for T.B., but two were not very satisfactory otherwise although clean, thus:—

	Bacteriological.		Microscopical.		
	Organisms at 37°C. per C.C.	B. Coli.	Diplococci.	Streptococci.	Cells.
No. 1 ...	8000	Present in $\frac{1}{100}$ C.C.	Chiefly	Few	Few
No. 2 ..	5000	in 1 C.C.	"	Moderate	Moderate
No. 3 ...	9000	in $\frac{1}{10}$ C.C.	"	Rare	Rare
Grade A. T.B. Tested	52000	in $\frac{1}{10}$ C.C.	...	...	...

The other six samples gave the following Bacteriological results :—

	1	2	3	4	5	6
Organisms at 37° C.	700	2450	3200	1300	3500	8500
B. Coli present in	$\frac{1}{10}$	$\frac{1}{100}$	$\frac{1}{10}$	$\frac{1}{10}$	absent in $\frac{1}{10}$	$\frac{1}{1000}$

The Bacterial count in all was low—showing care in handling but Nos. 2 and 6 were unsatisfactory, especially No. 6 inasmuch as B. Coli were numerous. No. 5 was an exceedingly good and clean sample.

Quality of Milk.—The quality of the unadulterated milk sampled during the year was slightly above the average for the past 10 years, as regards milk fat, but slightly below as regards solids not fat. The figures were :—

			Milk Fat.	Solids not fat.
1927	...	...	3.68	8.75
1917—1926	...	...	3.61	8.81

34 of the 95 genuine samples contained less than 3.5 per cent. of fat, whilst 29 samples contained 4.0 per cent. and over. 38 of the samples contained less than 8.7 per cent. of solids not fat and 27 had 8.9 per cent. and over.

As to seasonal variation, the samples taken in the fourth quarter of the year were the richest in quality, both in regard to milk fat and the non-fatty solids—3.89 per cent. and 8.85 per cent. respectively. The samples analysed in the first quarter were the poorest in milk fat (3.35 per cent.) and those taken in the second and third quarters were lowest in solids not fat—8.60 per cent.

PUBLIC HEALTH (MILK AND CREAM) REGULATIONS 1912 and 1917.

1. MILK AND CREAM NOT SOLD AS PRESERVED.

	Number of Samples examined for the presence of Preservative.	Number in which preservative was reported to be present, and percentage of preservative found in each sample.
	(a)	(b)
Milk ...	100	Nil
Tinned Cream	3	Nil.
Dried Milk ...	10	Nil

Nature of preservative in each case in column (b) and action taken under the Regulations in regard to it—Nil.

2. CREAM SOLD AS PRESERVED CREAM.

- (a) Instances in which samples have been submitted for analysis to ascertain if the statement on the label as to preservatives was correct.

(1) Correct statements made	...	...	6
(2) Statements incorrect	...	.	Nil
Total	...	...	6

- (3) Percentage of preservative found in each sample :

Sample No.	Percentage of Preservatives.	Percentage stated on Statutory Label.
95	0.35	} Not exceeding 0.4 of Boric Acid.
97	0.25	
100	0.27	
105	0.35	
109	0.39	
112	0.20	

- (b) Determinations made of Milk-fat in cream sold as preserved cream :

- (1) Above 35 per cent. : 6 (as follows) :

Sample No.	Percentage of Milk-fat	Sample No.	Percentage of Milk-fat.
95	51.05	105	63.99
97	56.36	109	47.51
100	65.55	112	62.99

- (2) Below 35 per cent. : Nil.

- (c) Instances where (apart from analysis) the requirements as to labelling or declaration of preserved cream in Article V. (1) and the proviso in Article V. (2) of the regulations have not been observed : Nil.
- (d) Particulars of each case in which the regulations have not been complied with, and action taken : Nil.

3. THICKENING SUBSTANCES.

Any evidence of their addition to cream or to preserved cream : Nil.
Action taken where found : Nil.

SAMPLES OF FOODS TAKEN FOR ANALYSIS
DURING THE YEAR 1927.

Description of Samples.	Formal.				Informal.				Total	
	No. Taken	Genuine	Adulterated	% Adulterated	No. Taken	Genuine	Adulterated	% Adulterated	Samples Taken	% Adulterated
Allenbury's Milk Food	1(a)	1	...	...	1	...
Beef Suet	3(b)	3	...	...	3	...
Butter	22(c)	21	1	4.5	22	4.5
Cake, Fruit	5(d)	5	...	...	5	...
Cherry Cake	1(e)	1	...	...	1	...
Cream ...	6(f)	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...
„ Tinned	3(g)	3	...	...	3	...
Currant Cake	2(h)	2	...	...	2	...
Dates	2(i)	2	...	...	2	...
Egg Powder	3(i)	3	...	...	3	...
Herrings, Tinned	1(k)	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Jam Roll	4(l)	4	...	...	4	...
Lard	13(m)	13	...	...	13	...
Lemon Cake	2(n)	2	...	...	2	...
Milk ...	98	95	3	3.1	2	2	...	...	100	3.0
„ Dried	8(o)	8	...	...	8	...
Nestle's Milk	1(p)	1	...	...	1	...
Rice Cake	1(q)	1	...	...	1	...
Sausages	12(r)	11	1	8.3	12	8.3
Sponge Fingers	4(s)	4	...	...	4	...
Vinegar	3(t)	3	...	...	3	...
TOTALS	105	102	3	2.85	92	90	2	2.2	197	2.5

- (a) Contained approximately 70 per cent. of Milk Solids, calculated from the fat content of 18.10 per cent.
- (b) Fat, 84.02 per cent. to 88.80 per cent.; Rice Starch, 11.25 per cent. to 15.98 per cent.
- (c) 5 samples contained Boric Acid in amounts varying from 0.09 per cent. to 0.24 per cent. Adulterated sample contained 16.48 per cent. of water (0.48 per cent. in excess of legal maximum).
- (d) Trace derived from Boric Acid naturally present in the fruit.
- (e) Boric Acid, 0.12 per cent. (8.40 gr. per lb.). Vendor written to.
- (f) Boric Acid present in each sample, in amounts varying from 0.20 per cent. to 0.39 per cent.
- (g) Boric Acid absent. Fat 23.12 per cent., 25.00 per cent., 26.39 per cent.
- (h) Boric Acid, 0.04 per cent. (2.80 gr. per lb.) and 0.05 per cent. (3.50 gr. per lb.) respectively; Vendor(s) written to in both cases.
- (i) Sulphur Dioxide absent.

- (j) All tartrate base of good efficiency essentially baking powder; no appreciable proportion of eggs.
- (k) Free from preservatives. Port Sanitary sample, taken at East Dock.
- (l) Boric Acid present.
- (m) Acidity varied from 0.28 per cent. to 0.56 per cent. 1 sample, acidity excessively high (0.99 per cent.); case was enquired into.
- (n) Boric Acid, 0.04 per cent., present in one sample.
- (o) Milk-fat varied from 26.02 per cent. to 27.35 per cent.
- (p) Contained only a comparatively small proportion of Dried Milk and consequently the Dried Milk Regulations do not apply to this product.
- (q) Boric Acid, 0.07 per cent.
- (r) 5 samples contained sulphites (expressed as Sulphur Dioxide) in amounts varying from 13 to 198 parts per million. Adulterated sample contained 0.16 per cent. (11.2 gr. per lb.) of Boric Acid (Sulphies absent).
- (s) Boric Acid absent.
- (t) One of these was a dilute solution of Acetic Acid coloured to resemble vinegar, but as "vinegar" was asked for, and not "malt vinegar," no breach of the Act is recorded.

ADULTERATIONS AND INFRINGEMENTS, AND ACTION TAKEN.

Date of offence.	Initials.	Article.	Offence	Action taken and result
March 16th	A.S.	Butter (Informal sample).	Excess of Water (0.48% excess)	Vendor cautioned
May 28th	J.W.	Milk.	4.24 parts % of added water.	Case investigated Prosecution inadvisable on technical grounds.
May 28th	E.W.	Milk	12% deficient in milk-fat.	do. do.
June 19th	A.W.B.	Sausage (Informal sample).	Contained 0.16% (11.2 grains per lb.) of Boric Acid, which preservative is not permitted by the Regulations.	Case investigated and vendor warned.
December 15	G.V.	Milk.	9.3 parts % of Added Water.	Prosecuted. Case heard in Jan., 1928. Dismissed bench being of opinion the milk was sold as it came from the cow.

WATER SUPPLY.

RESERVOIRS OF THE CORPORATION.

		Capacity.	Area.	Greatest Depth.
Ynis-y-fro	...	84,000,000 gallons	15 acres 3 rds	87ft.
Do.	Subsidy	86,000,000 gallons	9 acres 2 rds.	21ft. 11ins.
Pant-yr-eos	...	145,000,000 gallons	15 acres 3 rds.	84ft.
Wentwood	...	400,000,000 gallons	40 acres 0 rds.	90ft.
		<hr/>		
		665,000,000		

With the exception of a few houses in the rural areas of the town every house is provided with an efficient supply of water from the Corporation mains.

Important extensions of the Corporation Waterworks Undertakings were completed in 1927, namely, the Talybont Water Supply. I am indebted to Mr. W. T. Bond, the Waterworks Manager, for the following brief description of the Scheme :—

TALYBONT WATER SHED.

The full scheme provided for under the Act is the construction of a Reservoir with a capacity of 2,500 millions, 2 lines of pipes, service Reservoirs at Llantarnam, a Break-pressure Tank at Pontypool Road, and a Pressure Reducing Valve at Malpas, at an estimated cost of £1,500,000.

The catchment area is 4,510 acres, and it is estimated that during the severest drought that can occur the available run-off will not be less than 11,608,000 gallons per day, of which one-third—3,869,000 gallons—must be passed down the stream as compensation, leaving for the Town 7,739,000 gallons per day.

Powers were taken under the Act to postpone the construction of the Reservoir for some years, and in the interim to take water direct from the stream, or in other words to proceed with the scheme by instalments as and when demanded by the Town's requirements.

The first instalment, which is now completed, provides that water be taken direct from the stream by means of a low Intake Weir, 150 feet long with a barrier across the Valley of 350 feet. The drainage area to this Intake is 3,416 acres.

From the Intake, water passes through a line, about 1½ miles, of 25in. diameter pipes to the Filtration Plant, capable of filtering 5 million gallons per day. After filtration the water flows to a Supply Basin a short distance away, and there enters the mains for Newport.

The first section of piping from the Supply Basin to Pontypool Road Break-pressure Tank, a distance of 2½ miles, is 25ins. in diameter. From the Break-pressure Tank to the Service Reservoir at Llantarnam, a distance of about 5½ miles, the piping is 19ins. in diameter. From there to the Pressure Reducing Valve at Malpas, a distance of a little over a mile, the piping is 25ins. in diameter, and from there to the Borough boundary, $\frac{3}{4}$ mile, 27ins. in diameter.

The Service Reservoir at Llantarnam has a storage capacity of 5 million gallons, and its function is to equalise the irregular demand for water in the town.

A considerable number of Bridges and Sub-ways have been constructed to carry the piping over or under Canals, Streams and Railways.

The second instalment will be the construction of the Reservoir, which will increase the supply available by the same mains and appurtenances as now completed, to 5 million gallons per day.

The third instalment will be the laying of the second pipe line, which will increase the available supply during a dry year to $7\frac{3}{4}$ million gallons per day. This main can be laid either to supply High or Low Pressure, whichever may be required at the time. At the moment the supply required for the Town is approximately 75 per cent. Low Pressure. The Low Pressure storage is only 118 millions as compared with 555 millions High Pressure. The present High Level Reservoirs therefore, have had to be used extensively to make up the deficiency of the Low Level. Thus the Talybont supply has been designed and arranged to meet the demand from the Low Level, reserving the High Level reservoirs for the High Level supplies, and to augment the Low Level when necessary during dry periods when Talybont water may not be available. The storage of the existing reservoirs used in this way it is expected will be sufficient for many years, and so postpone the expenditure of at least £500,000 in constructing the Reservoir at Talybont.

FILTRATION.

It will be noted that the water is drawn at present directly from the stream; special precautions have therefore been taken by the Corporation to reduce the chances of pollution of the stream, by the purchase of all the farms in the catchment area in order to obtain proper control over the occupation and use of the lands.

Owing to the absence of the stabilising effect and purification by sedimentation, etc., of storage in a reservoir the water varies in quality from day to day, both chemically and bacteriologically, and special safeguards have been taken to ensure uniform purity.

A series of samples taken years ago from the stream showed that the variations were very great, as will be seen from the following summary :—

The colour varied from 200 to 15 m.m. of standard brown solution in a 2ft. tube (Burgess' Process).

Total solids, from 8 to 5 parts per 100,000.

Chlorine, from 1.71 to 0.95 parts per 100,000.

Oxygen absorbed in 4 hours, from .23 to .024 parts per 100,000.

Nitrates, from .013 to minute traces, parts per 100,000.

Free Ammonia, from .016 parts per 100,000 to nil.

Albuminoid Ammonia, from .035 to .001 parts per 100,000.

Total Hardness, from 5 to 1.04 parts per 100,000.

"Plumbo-solvency," from .4 parts per 100,000 to nil in 24 hours.

Organisms on gelatine (20° C to 22° C), from 650 to 200 colonies.

It was decided to instal a Paterson Gravity Rapid Filtration Plant, capable of dealing with 5,000,000 gallons a day. The makers had to guarantee a water up to the following standard of purification :—

- “(a) The colour, on an average of 10 consecutive samples, taken at intervals of not less than 24 hours at the option of the Corporation, shall not exceed 30 m.m. of standard brown solution in a 2ft. tube, Burgess' Process, and shall not exceed 50 m.m. in the case of any sample.
- (b) The alkalinity (Ca CO₃) shall not be less than 2.5 parts per 100,000.
- (c) The water shall not take up from a new $\frac{1}{2}$ in. lead pipe after 24 hours' contact, more than .15 parts of lead per 100,000
- (d) The water shall be free from visible turbidity.
- (e) In seven out of every ten consecutive samples taken at intervals of not less than 24 hours at the option of the Corporation, *Bacillus Coli* shall be undiscoverable in 100 c.c. of water, and in the remaining samples it shall be undiscoverable in 50 c.c. after 72 hours' incubation.”

In addition to the above requirements the makers of the filtration plant had to provide precipitation tanks of a capacity equivalent to not less than an hour's flow at the maximum load and the rate of filtration was not to be greater than 80 gallons per square foot of filtering surface per hour when all filters were in use.

The following description of the plant is extracted from the pamphlet published by the Corporation in 1927 :—

“The raw water is measured as it flows over a bronze rectangular weir plate. Fluctuations in the level of water flowing

over this measuring weir automatically control the supply of the chemical reagents necessary to effect purification. These reagents are sulphate of alumina, to effect decolourisation, and lime to neutralise the corrosive tendency of all such soft water supplies. These reagents are stored in the building constructed between the two coagulating and precipitating tanks, and raised by a hoist to the alumina and lime dissolving tanks on the second floor of the central tower building, where reagent solutions of the necessary strength are prepared and discharged to the proportioning gear on the first floor. The weight of each reagent added is automatically controlled according to the rate of flow which may vary from practically nil to the maximum after a heavy shower of rain.

“These corrective reagents are applied to the water as it flows over the measuring weir and thoroughly mixed therewith in its passage along the mixing trough. The treated water is then distributed between the East and West precipitating tanks, passing under and over a series of baffle walls which greatly facilitate the deposition of the suspended impurities, finally overflowing as a partially clarified water into the trough communicating with the filters. The great bulk of suspended impurities settles in the hopper shaped bottoms of these coagulating and precipitating tanks from which they are periodically discharged through a large number of draw-off orifices spaced at intervals across the full width of the tank.

“The last trace of suspended and colouring matter is removed by filtration downwards through ten Paterson Rapid Gravity Filters having a total effective filtering area of 2,880 sq. ft. The filtering medium consists of a 27 inch bed of carefully prepared quartz sand resting on an 18 inch bed of graded gravel. The filtered water from each filter is discharged through an automatic outlet controller into a covered inspection box lined with white tiles so that the clarity of the water discharged is always obvious to the attendant. The filtrates are collected in the covered pure water channel formed under the lower walkway in front of the filters.

“When the filter bed becomes foul with accumulated impurities it is cleansed by first agitating with compressed air and flushing the loosened impurities to the drain by a reverse current of cleansing water. The complete process of cleansing each filter unit is effected in about ten minutes. Only filtered water is used for the cleansing process this being obtained by pumping a portion of the filtrate into the 15,000 gallon storage tank at the top of the central tower building. The wash water pumps, air compressors and other auxiliary machinery are housed in the basement of the central tower.

“A Chloronome administers a minute trace of chlorine to the

filtered water, to ensure the highest standard of purity even at times of excessive flood.

“Under no circumstances must the impurities abstracted from the water cause pollution to the main stream. The contractors have met this exacting condition by the provision of a very complete sludge disposal works. All the washings from the filters and the sludge from the coagulating and precipitating tanks are discharged into settling tanks arranged in duplicate, where they are allowed to remain quiescent for a period to permit settlement of the heavier impurities. The supernatant water is pumped back to the coagulating and precipitating tanks, and after passing through the filters recovered as filtered water. It will be noted that these sludge disposal tanks have a shelving bottom, so that they are self-cleansing, the inrush of waste water flushing the settled impurities into the deep hopper bottomed tanks alongside the press house. The concentrated sludge is pumped into filter presses and the solid cakes so formed are dropped into bogie trucks, and wheeled away. By this means, not only is the whole water supply utilised without any wastage, but the river is kept clear of all contamination.

“The Electric Lighting, Power, and Generating sets are situated in this Press House.

“The design of the buildings has been kept as simple as possible in view of their surroundings and utilitarian purpose. The Filter House comprises a central tower feature containing wash water tank with well lighted side wings containing the filters. The walls are of brick and reinforced concrete rendered on the outside with white stucco and the roofs covered with red tiles.

“The works constitute one of the most interesting water purification installations in the country, as they are designed to take the whole of the water supply direct from a stream subject at times to high discolouration and turbidity, and render this a clear and colourless supply of high bacterial purity.

“The complete works were designed and installed by the Paterson Engineering Company, Ltd., London, under the direction of the Consulting Engineers, Messrs. G. H. Hill & Sons, Westminster.”

RAT AND MICE ACT.

Two professional rat catchers, one for the Urban and one for the Port, were employed by the Corporation, and undoubtedly a great improvement has been brought about through the persistent efforts

made to reduce the rat population and much money is being spent by tradesmen, etc., in rendering their premises rat proof.

The following tables give a summary of the work done and of the results achieved during the year :—

URBAN—

Number of Premises found to be infested with rats and baited, etc.	...	...	...	132
Number of Poison Baits laid (approx.)	...	...	...	10880
do. Rats killed :—				
Rat Lime	...	...	...	184
Dogs and Ferrets	...	...	...	96
By Poisons, (estimated) and Traps and Gins	2797			
Total	...	...	---	3077

PORT—

Number of Poison Baits laid—27,093. (approx.)				
No. of Rats killed (Bodies recovered).			Where killed.	
	Male.	Female.	Total.	
Brown	... 979	2615	3594	On Ships ... 1579
Black	... 496	1090	1586	On Shore ... 3601
Totals	... 1475	3705	5180	5180

TOTAL RATS DESTROYED :—

URBAN	...	...	...	3077
PORT	...	..	...	5180
				8257

RATS KILLED WITH VARIOUS METHODS.

	No. of Premises, Baited.	By Poison, Baits, Traps and Gins.			Dogs and Ferrets			Rat Lime.			Totals.		
		Males.	Females.	Sex Un- known.	Males.	Females.	Sex Un- known.	Males.	Females.	Sex Un- known.	Males.	Females.	Sex Un- known.
... te Houses ...	41	3	4	15	7	6	18	—	—	—	10	10	33
... s and Breweries ...	10	37	77	—	1	3	11	—	—	2	38	80	13
... se Destructor ...	1	73	163	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	73	163	...
... itals ...	2	23	61	13	—	—	—	8	13	161	31	74	174
... r Public Buildings ...	8	64	103	32	2	6	23	—	—	—	66	109	55
... Mills, Food Stores, etc.	40	192	340	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	192	340	1
... er, Building Yards, etc.	4	142	297	200	—	—	—	—	—	—	142	297	200
... s, Allotments, Refuse Tips and													
... en Spaces ...	6	170	302	—	3	5	8	—	—	—	173	307	8
... rs ...	6	—	—	356	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	...	356
... ring Apparel Stores and Shops	8	—	3	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	3	3
... r Classes ...	6	39	87	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	39	87	...
Totals	132	743	1437	617	13	20	63	8	13	163	764	1470	843

NEWPORT HEALTH WEEK.—February 28th to March 6th, 1927.

The object was to bring home to every man, woman and child in Newport the fact that the maintenance of a healthy condition of life was not only essential to ensure happiness of the individual, but vital to the prosperity of the community. It was decided to concentrate on the positive and bright side of Health—"Health, Happiness and Efficiency"—and to keep the subjects of sickness and disease in the background. The results fully justified this course.

1. FILMS AND LECTURES.

- (a) The Great Central Hall was booked for the whole week and every afternoon and evening lectures were given and films shown. The attendances were approximately 13,000, in addition to those who visited the Exhibition without attending the Lectures and who were not enumerated.
- (b) A special lecture on Food and Digestion was held in the Empire Music Hall on Sunday night, March 6th, Sir Arbuthnot Lane being the lecturer. It was followed by appropriate films and also a series of V.D. films. The attendance was 1,300.

2. EXHIBITION, in Entrance Hall and Lesser Hall of the Great Central Hall, open daily from 2.30 p.m.

Exhibits :—

- (a) Model garments of all kinds for infants and young children. Five stalls representing the five Centres.
- (b) Useful home-made domestic articles made by fathers, whose wives were members of the Centres (competitive and very successful).
- (c) Dental models and charts.
- (d) Samples and charts of foods, chiefly bearing on Vitamines, and competitive exhibits of wholemeal bread and scones and plain cake by Centre mothers.
- (e) Milk and Fruit Poster Display.
- (f) Music and refreshments, at small charge (provided by Voluntary Committee).

3. PUBLICITY AND ADVERTISING.

- (a) A full page was reserved in the local newspaper for the whole week. It was specially designed. The centre portion was retained for official announcements and health texts, etc., the remainder was sub-let for suitable advertisements of articles bearing on or helpful to health. These advertisements were "edited" where necessary. This adventure paid for itself—the official space costing nothing. There were also daily references or reports in the news columns.

- (b) 51,000 handbills of various kinds were printed and distributed (many of them from house to house). Some of these were not only announcements of Health Week activities, but contained Health Mottoes or Hints also.
- (c) Street streamers were fixed across prominent spaces.
- (d) Bills were fixed on windows of tramcars and omnibuses.
- (e) The B.B.C. very kindly made announcements from Cardiff Station (5WA) on several evenings and also made interesting references during the children's hour.

4. CINEMAS AND MUSIC HALL.

Four of the largest cinemas and the Empire Music Hall were provided with series of lantern slides, printed with Health Mottoes, which were changed twice during the week and were shown at each performance.

5. COMPETITIONS.

- (a) Health Crossword Puzzle for everybody (constructed and designed by the staff of the Health Department). The definitions were used to convey health hints and lessons. 30,000 copies were issued and distributed from house to house. Prizes were offered and given for correct or nearest correct solutions. A fee of 6d. for two entries was charged to provide money for the prizes.
- (b) Special Health Crossword Puzzle for School Children in the higher forms, combined with a competition for the best health motto. 8,000 copies were issued. The prizes (£2 15s. 0d.) were provided by the Voluntary Infantile Health Central Committee.
- (c) The best essays on Baby-care—open to scholars attending the Mothercraft classes of the Elementary schools, which are conducted by the Health Visitors. £1 in prizes provided by the Voluntary Infantile Health Central Committee.
- (d) Garment work. For various kinds of baby and children's clothing and "Thrift" Garments, open to members of Centres.
- (e) Best household articles made by fathers whose wives attend Centres (5 prizes).
- (f) Best made and baked (1) Wholemeal Bread, (2) Wholemeal Scones, (3) Plain Cake (for members of Centres).

The prizes for (d), (e) and (f), amounting to £25, were provided by the Voluntary Infantile Health Central Committee.

6. BASIS OF APPORTIONMENT OF EXPENSES.

It was not possible to allocate to the respective services concerned individual items of expenditure; it was therefore decided to apportion the nett cost and it was considered that if

this sum were divided equally between the Health General, Maternity and Child Welfare and Venereal Diseases Accounts, it would be a fair apportionment. The total expenditure was £418 1s. 0d. The receipts amounted to £248 17s. 1d., leaving a nett expenditure of £169 3s. 11d., or £56 8s. 0d. to be apportioned to each of the said accounts. It should be added that the Voluntary Infantile Health Central Committee contributed £28 15s. 0d. for prize money for certain of the competitions, in addition to providing music and refreshments at the Central Hall. It should also be noted that no sum is included in the Health Week Account for extra services rendered by the staff of the Health Department; they were given without payment.

The week was undoubtedly a huge success. It is confidently believed that the whole of the population was reached by means of one or more of the many activities organised. The number of solutions of the chief crossword puzzle sent in was rather disappointing. The reason was undoubtedly that the solution was too difficult. It is known that the solution was attempted in a very large number of homes, but that the attempts were not sent in because the solution could not be quite completed. Nevertheless, the object of the competition was achieved even in these cases.

The Health Committee recorded its appreciation of and thanks to the Medical Officer of Health and the whole of his staff for their unsparing efforts and the large amount of time devoted to making this Health Week such a great success.

HOUSING CONDITIONS.

NEW HOUSES.

The following table affords information respecting the number of new houses erected since 1895 :—

	Number of Plans passed (<i>less</i> 20% for houses not erected)	Inhabitants per house	Yearly Average.	Void
1895—1899	... 2222	—	444	—
1900—1904	.. 1793	5·7	341	590 (1901)
1905—1909	... 1622	—	324	—
1910—1914	... 936	5·64	187	584 (1911)
1914—1918	... 166	6 (1918)	53	Nil (1918)

Year end- ing June 30th	Inside Borough.							Outside Boro.	Total Houses BUILT		Net Increase in Houses for Newport People.	
	By Corporation.			By Private Enterprise.	Total.	Taken off Rates.	Net Increase.		Corporation Schemes	Under Corporation Schemes		Total for Newport People.
	To Rent.	Sub- sidy.	Total.									
1919	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1920	102	..	..	8	8	..	8	..	..	8	8
1921	102	..	102	21	123	4	119	..	102	123	119	
1922	176	..	176	25	201	..	201	..	176	201	201	
1923	150	..	150	56	206	3	203	..	150	206	203	
1924	80	57	137	83	220	6	214	3	140	223	217	
1925	8	315	323	17	340	1	339	38	361	378	377	
1926	2	262	264	48	312	20	292	109	373	421	401	
1927	2	245	247	31	278	5	273	411	658	689	684	
6 mo's to Dec 31 1927	114	183	297	15	312	..	312	182	479	494	494	
Totals	634	1062	1696	304	2000	39	1961	743	2439	2743	2704	

From the end of June, 1918, to December 31st, 1927, 2,743 houses have been built for Newport people. Of these, 2,439 have been built under Corporation schemes 743 of which were built outside the Borough. After deducting 39 for houses taken off the rates, there remained 2,704 houses to provide for the increase of population from end of June, 1918, to December 31st, 1927. On the basis of an average of 5.5 persons per house these houses, if they have been occupied by Newport people only, provided accommodation for 14,872 of Newport's population, or for 6,051 persons above the increase of population during that period.

The Housing problem is closely associated with the financial conditions of the inhabitants. At the end of 1923, there were 2,482 unemployed persons on the local register, compared with 3,912 at the end of 1928, whilst the cost of living index figures at the end of 1918 and 1927 were 120 and 69 respectively.

Previous to the War, reference was made in each Annual Report of the necessity for cottages for those in receipt of small wages, in order to reduce the overcrowding among the poorer classes. This applies in particular to the unskilled workmen with several children.

The houses erected in towns under the various housing schemes since the war, has benefited those who can afford to pay the rents charged, especially those with small families; but the conditions under which a large proportion of the poorer people live constitute a serious menace to the health of the community. The question arises whether the financial aspect of the housing question should override the public health and sociological side of the problem.

Many of the poorer inhabitants have attempted to solve this defect in our housing schemes by erecting "shanties" and tents, and by occupying improvised vans in agricultural fields, and this cannot be prevented unless the authorities are prepared to provide wooden huts, etc., for the more or less temporary accommodation of such people.

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE DISTRICT, ETC.

WORK DONE DURING 1927.

I. HOUSE INSPECTION.

(1) Total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts) :—

Infectious Diseases enquiries	...	..	2645
Systematic Inspection enquiries	}	...	1232
Private Houses enquiries			
Vans and Tents	..	...	858
Registered Premises which were also Dwelling Houses	...	...	4799
Inspection <i>re</i> Cleanliness	...	...	3548
Inspection <i>re</i> Flushing Cisterns	...	...	112
			<hr/> 13,189 <hr/>

(2) Number of dwelling houses which were inspected and recorded under the Housing (Inspection of Districts) Regulations, 1910 :—

Systematic and others 1232

(3) Number of houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious as to be unfit for human habitation :—7. (Includes 4 tenements as houses.)

(4) Number of dwelling houses [exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-heading (3)] found not to be in all respects reasonably fit :—550. (Over 100 of these houses will be demolished when the Railway Company can provide other accommodation for the tenants.)

II. REMEDY OF DEFECTS WITHOUT SERVICE OF FORMAL NOTICES.

Number of defective dwelling houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the L.A. or their Officers :—1,063.

III. ACTION UNDER STATUTORY POWERS.

With the exception of the 7 houses referred to under heading I. (3), in all cases informal notices were served and the requirements were complied with without recourse to statutory action. A total of

13,926 visits and re-visits were made in connection with the above work. 2,311 houses with an estimated population of 7,116 persons were on the Supervision List at the end of the year.

The difficulty of finding accommodation for the tenants occupying the 7 houses remaining unfit for habitation made it impossible to obtain closing orders. There are 76 huts, vans, and tents in occupation in addition to the above.

Flushing Cisterns.—99 flushing cisterns were fixed on old properties during the year. There are very few of the old houses now that are not provided with a flushing cistern for the w.c.; those that remain are mostly provided with one inside water closet also. 4,279 houses have been provided with such cisterns since 1910.

	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927
Houses Systematically Inspected...	2420	1261	1485	1188	2607	1855	1115	1232
Houses dealt with by Committee...	...	...	...	...	4	1	2	7
Houses Closed ...	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	...
Houses Repaired ...	857	1333	1195	855	1179	1010	979	1070
No. of Visits for Supervision of Work ...	1820	3385	3956	2050	3074	3776	3102	2197
<i>Re Cleanliness—</i>								
No. of Houses on Supervision List	...	...	...	...	...	...	1125	1311
No. of Houses put on Supervision List during year ...	75	162	205	92	38	2	...	186
No. of Visits and Re-visits ...	656	2878	2746	2465	4312	2926	3632	4218
No. of Notices Verbal and Written	495	466	261	250	323	618	199	200

It will be seen by the above table that much attention was paid to this department of the work during 1927. Its demands on the time of the Inspectorial Staff are increasing continuously. It necessarily follows that less attention is possible in respect to other matters.

FOOD INSPECTION.

Apart from the administration of the Food and Drugs Acts this work is increasing rapidly. New Regulations issued during recent years have made the task of guarding our food supplies more onerous. During 1927 no fewer than 19,336 visits were made to some 17 different classes of trades or premises used for the preparation and sale of foods. No legal action has been taken in regard to breaches of the law, reliance being placed on persuasion and warning. The results on the whole have been decidedly good.

Condemned Foods.—73,118lbs.—over 32 tons—of various food-stuffs were condemned and surrendered for destruction or “conversion” during the year. The greater part of these foods consisted of meat, which accounted for 65,896lbs. Of fish 6,194lbs. were condemned, and of milk, fruit and pastries 1,027 $\frac{3}{4}$ lbs. The figures include 1,880 $\frac{3}{4}$ lbs. of tinned foods. Apart from the meat the reason for condemnation in every case was decomposition. Of the 65,896lbs. of meat dealt with, the chief trouble was Tuberculosis—24,398lbs.; Blood Poisoning and Abscesses accounted for 11,251lbs., Fluke and Dropsy 9,243lbs., Decomposition 7,944lbs., Accidents and Natural Death 3,690lbs., Emaciation 3,166lbs., Inflammation and Chills, 1,935lbs., Actinomycosis 1,881lbs., Swine Fever and Erysipelas 729lbs., Quarter Evil 400lbs., Other causes 1,555lbs. 60,614lbs. of the total amount of foods condemned was dealt with at the Public Slaughterhouse, 49lbs. (only) at Private Slaughterhouses, 1,907lbs. at the Provision Market, 1,390lbs. at the Railway Station, 2,264lbs. at Cold Stores, and 6,894lbs. at other private premises.

TUBERCULOSIS ORDER OF 1925.

The following is a summary of the work done during the year under the above Order:—

Number of premises on which disease was reported but not confirmed by Veterinary Inspector:—Nil.

Number of premises on which disease was declared to exist by Veterinary Inspector [Art. 5 (1)]:—Nil.

14 Routine inspections were made, in the course of which 159 Bovine animals were examined, with the exception of three cows these were found satisfactory.

Of the three cows not satisfactory, two were subjected to the Tuberculin Test, but failed to re-act, one was afterwards slaughtered for beef. The remaining cow which was in a poor condition and from which a sample of milk was taken for inoculation test (with negative results), was also disposed of for beef.

PUBLIC SLAUGHTER HOUSE.

The total number of animals slaughtered there in 1927 was 43,356, including 3,921 beasts, 2,222 calves, 8,467 pigs, 10,865 sheep, and 17,881 lambs, compared with an average of 31,463 for the five years 1910-14 and with 35,241 for the years 1922-1926.

HOUSES LET IN LODGINGS.

The conditions of overcrowding which exist in the town continue seriously to interfere with the proper control of these sublet houses. There were 19 houses on the register at the end of the year, 1 having been giving up during the twelve months. 269 inspections and re-visits

have been made, and 11 notices were served for the abatement of 24 nuisances discovered. Most of the nuisances were caused by want of cleanliness either in the premises themselves or in the yards where refuse was allowed to accumulate, but in one instance of overcrowding, a whole family were living and sleeping in a one-room basement.

SEAMEN'S LODGING HOUSES.

During the year 1927 they numbered 27 and provided accommodation for 262 seamen. 390 visits were made to these houses, viz., 336 inspections and 54 re-visits. Only 3 nuisances were discovered (all on the same premises). At the end of the year each licensed house was thoroughly overhauled, and reported upon, and the old licences collected with the applications for the renewal of the licences for 1928. 2 new licences were granted and 14 cancelled during the year. Two cases of Pneumonia occurred among the Seamen lodged in these houses. They were removed to Woolston House.

SCAVENGING.

Moveable tins are in general use, but unfortunately a large proportion of them are "improvised," and they are coverless and therefore very unsatisfactory, especially during wet weather, as the contents become very wet and offensive. The Nuisance Bye-Laws, numbers 4 to 8 require revision. The Refuse is disposed of at the Corporation Destructor and on Refuse tips—the latter still require attention as they are the cause of frequent complaints.

The following is a summary of the work done in connection with Factories, Workshops, and Outworkers' premises :—

1.—INSPECTIONS AND SUMMARY.

Premises.	No. on Register.	No. of Inspections.	No. of Re-visits (for supervision of work).	No. of Nuisances Discovered.	No. of Notices Served.
Factories ...	121	73	18	8	5
Workshops (including Bake-houses) ...	693	3264	424	119	88
Outworkers Premises ...	62	49	6	2	1
Totals ...	876	3386	448	129	94

REGISTERED PREMISES AND INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

21 cases of notifiable infectious diseases occurred on registered premises during the year (see also Table 15), namely, Scarlet Fever 1, Typhoid Fever 1, Erysipelas 2, Pneumonia 8, Tuberculosis 7, and Encephalitis Lethargica 1. The cases of Scarlet Fever, Typhoid Fever, Encephalitis Lethargica, 4 of the Tuberculosis, and one of the Pneumonia were nursed at home. In every one of these instances the work or business carried on in the premises was discontinued until the case was clear and disinfection had been carried out.

METEOROLOGICAL DATA.

Sunshine, maximum and minimum shade temperatures, rainfall, barometric pressure, one-foot and 4-foot earth temperatures, and humidity are recorded daily at 9.0 a.m. at Newport.

Since August 1926, all the instruments have been placed at Allt-yr-yn Hospital, and the Meteorological Office of the Air Ministry has recognised Newport as one of their official Climatological Stations for the recording of Meteorological Data which are transmitted to the Air Ministry monthly.

In Table 17 are given the monthly data for the whole of the year. The outstanding features of the weather were the persistent rain and lack of sunshine during the summer months and early autumn. These were common to the country generally.

The rainfall recorded at Allt-yr-yn Hospital was 50.39 inches, compared with 40.35 inches in 1926 and an average of 46.17 during the previous five years. The wettest month was September with 6.76 inches (five years' average—3.80 inches). May was the driest month with 1.07 inches. Rain fell on 200 days of the year.

The total number of hours of sunshine recorded for the year was 1,268, compared with a five years' average of 1528.5 hours. It was one of the worst years in this respect of which we have records. With the exception of January, April and May every month was below the average in sunshine—December had less than half the average for that month.

The mean maximum temperature of the air was 55.10° F. and minimum temperature 43.00° F. The warmest day of the year was July 10th when the maximum thermometer in the shade reached 77° F. The warmest night was September 1st with 60° F. The coldest day was December 19th —26° F., and the coldest night of the year followed it with a temperature of 20° F.

The following is a summary of the inspections, etc., made by Senior Inspector Spencer E. Jones, the Assistant Inspectors and Health

Visitors, during 1927 :—to registered premises, 8,267; Inspections re meat, food, etc., 13,857; re Infectious Diseases, birth enquiries, private houses, etc., 26,848; making a grand total of 48,972, compared with 55,419 last year.

It is a pleasure to be able to report again that the work performed by the staff of the Health Department has been both conscientious and thorough, and that it has been carried out with very little friction, in spite of the amount of work which had to be done by owners, often involving very considerable expenditure of money.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

J. HOWARD JONES,

Medical Officer of Health.

To the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee.

GENTLEMEN,

I beg to submit my Annual Report for the year 1927.

SUMMARY OF WORK DONE FOR PAST FIVE YEARS.

Year.	No. of Registered Premises.	Inspections made of all kinds of Premises (including Registered Premises)	Re-visits.	Nuisances Discovered.	Notices Served.
1922	1465	35182	13509	2245	1377
1923	1263	34732	14475	2266	1539
1924	1384	34611	11774	1829	1314
1925	1271	40319	13818	1950	1418
1926	1357	40736	14683	1425	974
Averages	1348	37116	13652	1943	1324
1927	1189	36463	12509	1348	794

591 complaints of great variety were received, against 556 last year. After investigation all genuine cases were dealt with in the manner best indicated by the circumstances. Many of the complaints were of a trivial nature.

SUPERVISION OF NEW AND REPAIRED PROPERTY.

The number of houses on the list is 1,311. 186 houses were put on during the year. The primary inspections numbered 3,548. A certain number of houses had minor faults, due to negligence on the part of the tenants, and it was necessary to caution them. In 76 cases, (compared with 39 last year) written notices were served on dirty tenants and sub-tenants, in addition to 124 verbal notices. 670 re-visits were made to see that the notices were complied with. It was not necessary to take proceedings as the notices were fully and quickly complied with.

FLUSHING CISTERNS FOR WATER CLOSETS.

Under Section 126 of the Newport Corporation Act, 1889, 99 flushes, etc., were fixed during the year. Since 1910 no fewer than 4,279 houses have been provided with flushing cisterns for the water closets.

STABLES.

The number of visits paid to stables was 835. Owing to the rapid increase of motor vehicles the number of horses is rapidly diminishing. Again this year during the fly season the spraying of stables and manure dumps with disinfectants at frequent intervals to kill flies and prevent them breeding was undertaken, and 2,721 such sprayings were carried out. 4 notices were served on occupiers for accumulation of manure. It is believed that this work is very effective in keeping down the fly nuisance.

FACTORY AND WORKSHOP, ETC., ACTS.

The duties under the above Acts have been carried out as well as the limited staff allowed. They have received more attention than during the previous year. There were 876 premises on the Register. Inspections, 3,386; nuisances dealt with, 129; notices served, 94; and re-visits in order to see the nuisances abated, 448. 82 of the nuisances were caused by want of cleanliness; 10 to want of drainage of floors; 6 to sanitary accommodation being insufficient, unsuitable or defective. 73 of the 129 nuisances were discovered in Bakehouses, 41 being due to need of limewashing. Closer attention is given to Bakehouses than to other workshops because of the food prepared therein.

COMMON LODGING HOUSES.

There are 12 within the Borough, the same number as last year. They can accommodate 316 lodgers. 651 inspections were made of them. Of the 9 nuisances discovered, 6 were due to want of cleanliness; on the whole they were well kept, and no breach of the Regulations was discovered that would justify court proceedings. The keepers have much trouble with bugs, especially during the summer months, but commendable efforts are made by the keepers to keep the pests under control. 2 of the 9 nuisances were verminous bedrooms.

SUB-LET HOUSES (or Houses Let in Lodgings).

The Bye-Laws have been applied only to those houses which require special supervision (19). Considerable trouble is still being experienced in preventing overcrowding owing to the shortage of cheap housing accommodation in the Borough. The sub-tenants of these particular houses are dirty, indifferent, and very undesirable tenants. To keep the houses up to Registration Standard, daily visits are needed, with frequent night inspections. But this is quite impossible with the present staff. 227 inspections were made. 12 of the 24 nuisances discovered were due to the want of cleanliness. 1 house was taken off the register during the year.

SEAMEN'S LODGING HOUSES.

The 27 of these premises registered can accommodate 262 lodgers. They are dealt with in the Report of the Medical Officer of Health.

FOOD INSPECTION.

The staff available is quite inadequate to carry out effectively this work in the Borough. The fact that so much of our food is now prepared and cooked ready for the table, in factories and other work places, has increased enormously the need and importance of careful and thorough inspection. No fewer than 19,366 visits were made during the year in our effort to cope with the work. Reference to the foods condemned is made in the Medical Officer of Health's Report.

With regard to meat, the wholesale meat stores and the cold storage premises have been inspected daily, and the Provision Market, Fish Stores, and Railway Station have been visited every morning before 9.0 a.m., and every Saturday night between 6.0 and 8.30 an Inspector is on duty at the Provision Market.

The Cold Stores (which are situated in Shaftesbury Street) are well constructed and conducted. The Meat Regulations are carefully observed. The wholesale meat stores, of which there are seven (all situated in Shaftesbury Street) deal in chilled and frozen beef, mutton and lamb. They distribute meat to the town and to the Monmouthshire Valleys, and enormous quantities are handled in the course of a year. The premises in each case are well constructed for the purpose and the provisions of the Regulations are well observed. There has been a great improvement in the care of meat during transit since the Meat Regulations came into force.

The Butchers' shops have been inspected two or three times weekly. The practice of Butchers in Newport as in other parts of the Country of dressing and displaying lamb carcasses with the hoofs and shank hair left on has long been looked upon with disfavour by your Inspector. As the custom is an insanitary one an endeavour was made early in the year to get the Butchers to discontinue the practice, and advantage was taken of the clause in the Meat Regulations which states that every butcher must take such precautions as may be necessary in order to guard against contamination of meat, to support the action. Every butcher was interviewed and it is very gratifying to be able to report that as a result of the persuasion exercised every butcher consented. Now not a lamb carcase can be found in the borough exposed for sale with the hoofs and shank hair left on, although the discontinuance of the old practice has meant a loss to every butcher of about 1/6 per carcase.

Attention has been given to meat carriers and their conveyances—in two instances only have meat carriers been observed working without proper head coverings. These were cautioned.

The quality and condition of Butchers' meat exposed for sale in Newport is a source of pride. It is true that much time has been spent in supervision, but the results justify it and reflect credit on the Butchers also.

PRIVATE SLAUGHTERHOUSES.

There are now two of these premises registered. The third slaughterhouse was closed in 1926. They are kept in very good sanitary condition. Notices were duly received of intention to slaughter. Only 49lbs. of Pork was condemned as unfit for food although a large number of pigs were slaughtered as well as some sheep.

PUBLIC SLAUGHTERHOUSE.

This is referred to in the Medical Officer of Health's Report. The supervision of the animals slaughtered occupies an enormous amount of time, as an endeavour is made to thoroughly examine everything slaughtered there. 47,208lbs. of beef and veal, 6,885lbs. of mutton and lamb, 6,486lbs. of pork and 35lbs. of goat meat were condemned as unfit for human consumption. The whole of this was voluntarily surrendered.

BAKEHOUSES.

The number on the register was 75 within the Borough; Inspections, 584 during the year. The number of nuisances discovered in the course of inspection was 73, for which 53 notices were served; 251 re-visits were paid in order to get the notices complied with—54 of the nuisances were due to want of cleanliness. Nearly all of these premises are of modern construction and on the whole are kept in a good sanitary condition, but that is probably because of the close supervision given to them.

COWSHEDS (12), MILKSHOPS (199), DAIRIES (2).

The 213 premises on the register have received 1,771 inspections. 13 new milkshops were added to the register and 9 removed during the year. During the year one more licence under The Milk (Special Designations) Order, 1923, was issued, in respect of Grade "A" Milk. Also one amended licence was granted to a dealer who had previously been licensed to sell Grade "A" milk, to sell Grade "A" (Tuberculin Tested) milk. There are now five "Special Designation" milksellers in the borough—2 selling "Certified," 1 Grade "A," 1 Grade "A" (Tuberculin Tested), and 1 "Pasteurised." 7 nuisances of breaches of the Regulations were discovered in the course of inspections—all at milkshops. 3 were due to want of cleanliness. In one instance milk was being improperly stored, i.e., in a basement. The methods of handling and retailing of milk in Newport continue to improve, though slowly. The Milk and Dairies Order, 1926, is undoubtedly very

effective in promoting cleanliness in the milk trade, but it has not been possible to give as much attention to the matter as it needs.

In conclusion it should be stated that every effort has been made to carry out the inspectorial duties imposed by the Public Health Acts, etc., and the numerous Regulations, but as fresh duties are being continually added without any increase of staff, it has not been possible to give sufficient attention to some of the work, although the Assistant Inspectors have performed their duties diligently and assiduously.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

SPENCER E. JONES,

Senior Sanitary Inspector.

Table 1.

CENSUS STATISTICS RELATING TO THE VARIOUS WARDS REVISED TO JUNE, 1927.

Wards.	Area in Acres.	Census, 1921.							June 30th, 1927.											
		No. of Persons			Estimated No. of Houses			Average No of Persons per Inhabited House	Estimated Population					Houses						
									Year's Difference	Increase or Decrease since last Census	Male	Female	Total	No. Built in 12 months	New Houses since last Census	Estimated No. in Borough			Average No. of Persons per Dwelling House	Density (persons per acre)
		Male	Female	Total	Inhabited	Void	Total									Inhabited	Void	Total		
Crindau ...	277	4869	4747	9616	1599	...	1599	6'01	+ 75	+ 221	4982	4855	9837	22	62	1649	12	1661	5'92	35'51
Caerau ...	502	4530	5171	9701	1821	6	1827	5'3	—335	+ 222	4634	5289	9923	39	232-17	2001	41	2042	4'86	19'77
St. Woolos	244	3520	4341	7861	1476	7	1483	5'3	+ 41	+ 38	3537	4362	7899	11-5	70-10	1520	23	1543	5'18	32'37
Tredegar ...	79	4087	3985	8072	1106	...	1106	7'3	—154	— 92	4041	3939	7980	...	17- 1	1115	7	1122	7'11	101'00
Alexandra	1251	6288	5041	11329 <i>b</i>	1337	3	1340	7'9 <i>f</i>	—265	— 92	6237	5000	11237	3	14	1346	8	1354	7'76 <i>f</i>	8'91
Central ...	194	4226	3775	8001 <i>b</i>	1044	...	1044	7'6 <i>f</i>	—140	— 94	4176	3731	7907	...	6- 3	1040	7	1047	7'48 <i>f</i>	40'76
St. Julians	421	5053	5315	10368	2041	...	2041	5'08	+ 72	+ 721	5404	5685	11089	24	336- 4	2344	29	2373	4'67	26'34
Maindee ...	273	3721	3925	7646	1497	5	1502	5'1	+ 239	+ 282	3858	4070	7928	69	121	1595	28	1623	4'88	29'04
Victoria ...	175	4665	4654	9319 <i>b</i>	1599	1	1600	5'8 <i>f</i>	—493	—424	4454	4441	8895	...	25	1606	19	1625	5'47 <i>f</i>	50'83
Lliswerry...	1604	5927	5860	11787 <i>b</i>	1894	10	1904	6'2	+ 497	+ 2608	7237	7158	14395	110	674	2560	18	2578	5'58 <i>f</i>	8'97
Whole Borough	5020 <i>a</i>	46886	46814	93700 <i>b</i>	15414	32	15446	6'02 <i>f</i>	—1387	+ 4092	48560	48530	97090	278 <i>d</i>	1557	16776	192	16968 <i>e</i>	5'67 <i>f</i>	19'34
									+ 924	— 702				— 5	— 35					
									— 463	+ 3390				273	1522					

^a Includes 589 acres covered by water. ^b Includes Shipping Population. Total 828.^d Includes 245 Subsidy Houses and 2 "Athol" Houses built under Corporation Scheme. In addition 411 Newport Subsidy Houses were built outside Borough.^e Includes 520 Houses built under Corporation Scheme and 879 Subsidy Houses. 561 Newport Subsidy Houses built outside Borough are not included.^f Shipping Population excluded

CAUSE OF, AND AGES AT, DEATH DURING THE YEAR 1927.

*Includes 1 death whilst under Anæsthetic but certified "Other Causes."

Table 3.

INFANT MORTALITY DURING THE YEAR 1927.

Nett Deaths from stated Causes at various ages under One Year of Age.

CAUSE OF DEATH.		Under 1 Week	1-2 Weeks	2-3 Weeks	3-4 Weeks	Total under 4 Weeks	1-3 Months	3-6 Months	6-9 Months	9-12 Months	Total Deaths under 1 Year
All Causes	{ Certified	... 30	7	6	2	45	14	13	14	22	108
	{ Uncertified	... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	{ Inquests	... 4	...	...	1	5	3	...	...	...	8
Small-pox		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chicken-pox		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles		...	...	...	...	...	...	1	5	6	...
Scarlet Fever		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whooping Cough		...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	3	...
Diphtheria and Croup		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Influenza		...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	...
Erysipelas		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tuberculous Meningitis		...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...
Abdominal Tuberculosis		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Tuberculous Diseases		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Meningitis (not Tuberculous)		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Convulsions		...	1	1	1	3	...	...	...	...	3
Laryngitis		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bronchitis		...	...	1	...	1	3	1	1	6	...
Pneumonia (all forms)		...	...	...	...	...	1	4	5	9	19
Diarrhœa		...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	2	...
Enteritis		...	...	1	...	1	1	3	3	11	...
Gastritis		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
Syphilis		...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...
Other Venereal Diseases		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rickets		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Suffocation, overlying		1	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	3	...
Injury at Birth		2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...
Atelectasis		5	...	1	...	6	...	...	...	6	...
Congenital Malformations		...	4	1	...	5	1	1	...	7	...
Premature Birth		20	2	1	2	25	3	1	...	29	...
Atrophy, Debility and Marasmus		...	1	1	1	3	3	1	...	7	...
Pharyngeal Obstruction		...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...
Intussusception		...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	3	...
Other Causes		...	1	...	...	1	1	1	...	3	...
Totals		... 34	7	6	3	50	17	13	14	22	116

Nett Births registered during the calendar year: legitimate, 1,689; illegitimate, 43.

Nett Deaths registered during the calendar year: legitimate, 113; illegitimate, 3.

Infant Death-Rate: legitimate, 66.9; illegitimate, 69.8. Total, 66.9.

Deaths from all causes at all Ages, 1,184. Population, for Deaths, 97,090; for Births, 97,350.

Table 4.

**VITAL STATISTICS OF WHOLE DISTRICT DURING 1927
AND PREVIOUS YEARS.**

Year	Popula- tion estimated to Middle of each Year	BIRTHS			TOTAL DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE DISTRICT		TRANSFER- ABLE DEATHS		NET DEATHS BELONGING TO THE DISTRICT			
		Un- correct- ed Number	Net		Number	Rate	of Nonres- idents regis- tered in the District	of Residents not regis- tered in the District	Under 1 Year of Age		At all Ages	
			Number	Rate					Number	Rate per 1000 net Births	Number	Rate
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
five y'rs Av'rage 1917-1921	{ 87174* 91763†	2124	2124	23.14	1072	12.30	108	145	177	83.3	1109	12.72
five y'rs Av'rage 1922-1926	{ 96401	2065	2042	21.19	1179	12.23	145	61	144	70.6	1095	11.36
1922	94880	2136	2104	22.18	1287	13.56	153	60	134	63.7	1194	12.58
1923	95490	2130	2102	22.01	1118	11.71	153	55	136	64.7	1020	10.68
1924	96727	2120	2083	21.54	1159	11.98	143	73	151	72.4	1089	11.26
1925	97353	1989	1990	20.44	1217	12.51	126	63	177	88.9	1154	11.85
1926	97553	1951	1933	19.82	1115	11.43	150	55	123	63.6	1020	10.45
1927	{ 97090* 97350†	1772	1732	17.79	1241	12.78	146	89	116	66.9	1184	12.19

*Civil population for Death Rates.

†Population for Birth rates.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE CENTRES.

SUMMARY for Year ending 31st December, 1927.

	Crindau		Central		Alexandra		Maindee		Liswerry		Whole Town	
Mothers on Register	Old		384		249		327		263		1483	
	New		109		67		104		89		462	
	Inward Transfers		...		...		3		2		10	
Total		493		316		434		354		1955		
Less { Left Outward Transfers Deaths	68		67		61		89		77		362	
	1		4		1		2		2		9	
	1		...		...		...		...		2	
Nett Total		422		254		343		275		1582		
Expectant Mothers—Old		12		11		10		13		52		
(included in above New figures)		42		59		25		57		217		
Total		54		70		35		70		269		
Infants on Register	Old		106		66		94		64		394	
	New		123		70		91		86		458	
	Inward Transfers		...		...		3		1		5	
Total		229		136		188		151		857		
Less { Passed into 2nd year Left Outward Transfers Deaths	81		67		67		100		80		457	
	...		1		5		14		4		24	
	3		3		...		1		...		4	
Nett Total		90		59		72		64		354		
Children on Register	Old		356		236		363		241		1431	
	New		54		34		41		44		196	
	Transferred from Infants		129		67		100		80		457	
Inward Transfers		...		...		1		1		7		
Total		539		337		505		366		2091		
Less { Passed into 5th year Left Outward Transfers Deaths	40		54		34		37		41		206	
	...		3		...		1		2		7	
	56		70		39		144		75		384	
Nett Total		408		264		321		248		1481		
Medical Examinations	Individuals		Examinations		Examinations		Examinations		Examinations		Examinations	
	Prim.		Total		Prim.		Total		Prim.		Total	
	Total		Total		Total		Total		Total		Total	
Expectant Mothers	14		31		18		13		30		106	
	57		78		22		82		50		289	
	195		452		62		114		49		166	
Other Mothers	71		109		40		95		80		395	
	180		383		133		182		169		1047	
	118		209		74		127		98		349	
Total Mothers	18		102		31		45		33		167	
	90		210		98		110		101		609	
	115		294		114		131		144		798	
Children 1-5 years	148		251		117		223		172		911	
	358		802		305		419		368		2252	
	463		1117		386		546		532		3044	
Total	Total		Total		Total		Total		Total		Total	
	Weekly Average		Weekly Average		Weekly Average		Weekly Average		Weekly Average		Weekly Average	
	3196		5608		2750		3284		2428		17266	
Attendances	221		501		517		153		467		1859	
	3417		6109		3267		3437		2895		19125	
	1362		2133		1012		1570		1135		7212	
Infants under 1 year	1873		4319		2215		2085		1818		12310	
	6652		12561		6494		7092		5818		38647	
	141.5		270.1		138.2		152.5		124.4		825.8	
Weightings	Under 1 year		1-5 years		Under 1 year		1-5 years		Under 1 year		1-5 years	
	273		234		144		126		162		728	
	904		521		295		244		410		1502	
Maternity Club	19		43		43		21		28		151	
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.	
	17 14 6		41 18 9		20 19 5		16 18 0		24 18 3		122 8 11	
Number paying in	No. paid out		No. paid out		No. paid out		No. paid out		No. paid out		No. paid out	
	13		32		27		18		19		109	
	17 3 0		37 10 0		22 15 6		20 8 0		22 5 6		120 2 0	
Clothing	4 2 6		9 6 10½		5 9 1½		5 1 0½		5 11 5		29 10 11½	
	106		109 + 43½ yds.		123		96 + 67½ yds.		90		524 + 110½ yds.	
	£8 12 9½		£14 6 1½		£12 1 9		£16 1 10		£8 13 10½		£59 16 4½	
Other Monies received and paid in	16		21		29		13		27		106	
	2 16 0		3 13 6		5 1 6		2 0 7½		4 14 6		18 6 1½	
	9 17 2		7 18 3½		13 4 0		1 8 7		13 7 7½		45 15 8½	
Probationer Attendances	1 10 2		0 17 9		0 16 6		2 0 5		0 13 7		5 18 5	
	0 8 5		0 0 10		0 0 6		0 1 9		0 4 4		0 15 10	
	(3).		1 8 1½		2 12 3½		2 18 3		3 7 9		17 18 11	
Total	9 1 11		24 2 11		8 7 7		5 16 1½		9 9 0		56 17 6½	
	0 3 9		1 0 10		0 14 9		..		0 6 4½		2 5 8½	
	5 0 0		3 5 6		5 10 0		5 1 0		...		18 16 6	
Total	6 10 0		5 0 0		6 10 0		...		...		...
	M. Inf.		M. Inf.		M. Inf.		M. Inf.		M. Inf.		M. Inf.	
	286		328		265		326		282		1487	
Total	164		152		119		201		147		783	
	Ch.		Ch.		Ch.		Ch.		Ch.		Ch.	
	77		131		104		78		140		530	

* The figure in brackets is the Number of Fireguards supplied.

Table 5.

Showing for Comparison Birth-Rates, Death-Rates, and Analysis of Mortality during the Year 1927, for Newport, England and Wales, etc.

(Provisional figures. The rates for England and Wales have been calculated on a population estimated to the middle of 1927. The mortality rates refer to the whole population as regards England and Wales, but only to civilians as regards London and the groups of towns).

	Birth- Rate per 1,000 Total Population	Annual Death-Rate per 1,000 Population.										Rate per 1,000 Births		Percentage of Total Deaths			
		All Causes	Enteric Fever	Small Pox	Measles	Scarlet Fever	Whooping Cough	Diph- theria	Influenza	Violence	Diarrhoea and Enteritis under 2 Years	Total Deaths under One Year	Certified by Registered Medical Practition- ers	Inquest Cases	Certified by Coroner after P.M. No Inquest	Uncertified Causes of Death	
England and Wales ...	16·7	12·3	0·01	0·00	0·09	0·01	0·09	0·07	0·57	0·51	6·3	69	91·7	6·6	0·7*	1·0	
107 County Boroughs and Great Towns, including London	17·1	12·2	0·01	0·00	0·12	0·01	0·10	0·08	0·49	0·46	8·3	71	91·9	6·6	0·9*	0·6	
155 Smaller Towns (1921 Adjusted Populations 20,000—50,000)	16·4	11·3	0·01	0·00	0·07	0·01	0·08	0·05	0·58	0·41	5·0	68	92·7	5·8	0·3*	1·2	
London	16·1	11·9	0·01	0·00	0·04	0·01	0·12	0·09	0·39	0·51	7·5	59	90·3	7·9	1·8*	0·0	
NEWPORT, C.B. ...	17·8	12·2	0·00	0·00	0·18	0·01	0·08	0·04	0·57	0·49	9·8	67	92·3	7·2	0·5*	0·0	

* The Coroners (Amendment) Act, 1926, which came into operation on the 1st May, 1927, provided for the registration of deaths on a certificate of the Coroner after P.M. without Inquest. These percentages relate therefore to 8 months of the year only.

Table 6.

WARD STATISTICS.

WARD.	NETT DEATH RATES. (per 1,000 population).															
	Nett Birth Rates per 1000 population		Nett Infantile Death-rate, per 1000 Births.		All Causes.		7 Principal Zymotic Diseases		Total Zymotic Diseases.		Tuberculosis.				Respiratory Diseases.	
	1927.	1926.	1927.	1926.	1927.	1926.	1927.	1926.	1927.	1926.	Lungs		Other Forms		1927.	1926.
											1927.	1926.	1927.	1926.		
Crindau	15.92	19.87	70.1	103.1	11.79	11.166	.203	.307	3.151	2.561	2.236	1.024	.203	.410	2.430	2.151
Caerau	13.87	14.04	79.7	55.5	10.18	8.473	.201	.292	1.713	1.365	.907	.389	...	.097	1.008	1.170
St. Woolos	12.61	12.09	70.0	84.2	11.52	10.308	.506	.254	1.392	1.145	.127	.254	...	...	1.899	1.400
Tredegar	19.49	21.02	76.9	52.6	12.03	10.696	.501	.492	2.506	1.229	.752	.246	.376	.246	2.506	2.582
Alexandra	19.35	22.17	64.4	66.6	12.37	11.998	.890	.695	2.937	2.086	.979	1.043	.267	.087	2.225	2.521
Central	19.80	22.24	121.1	83.8	18.08	15.037	1.012	.373	5.059	4.225	1.771	2.361	.379	.497	2.782	1.988
St. Julians	14.93	17.97	42.2	40.4	13.62	10.620	.361	.091	2.795	2.541	1.353	1.815	.180	.181	1.533	1.543
Maindee	15.72	15.08	40.0	43.1	10.34	9.494	.126	...	1.135	1.821	.252	1.300	...	.260	1.640	1.431
Victoria	17.27	17.24	13.0	55.5	10.68	9.693	.112	.747	2.361	2.556	1.461	1.172	.225	.213	.787	1.598
Lliswerry	23.62	27.70	82.1	62.3	11.11	7.987	.834	.432	2.917	1.871	1.250	.719	.417	.217	1.945	1.223
Whole B'ro'gh	17.79	19.82	66.9	63.6	12.19	10.456	.494	.379	2.637	2.132	1.143	1.025	.216	.215	1.864	1.753

Table 7.

VACCINATION STATISTICS.

Returns as to the Vaccination of Children Born from July 1st, 1896,
to June 30th, 1927.

YEAR. (ended June 30)	Births	Successfully Vaccinated	In susceptible of Vaccination	Had Small Pox	Dead	Unvaccinated Postponed by Medical Certificate	Removed to Districts the Vaccination Officer of which has been apprised	Removed to Districts unknown or that cannot be reached, and cases not having been found	In Abovance	Certificates of Exemption	Percentage successfully Vaccinated
10 yrs. av. 1897-1906	2223	1708	116	2	243	57	134	82	348	72	87.7
10 yrs. av. 1907-1916	2350	1148	57	...	203	110	128	146	26	719	53.4
10 yrs. av. 1917-1926	2101	715	46	...	127	103	130	67	40	1068	36.7
1917	1891	695	3	...	132	125	11	82	...	843	39.8
1918	1786	653	8	...	137	114	10	59	...	805	40.0
1919	1762	603	5	...	132	107	5	86	...	824	37.2
1920	2575	852	5	...	161	138	11	79	...	1329	35.5
1921	2458	751	4	...	127	105	12	60	...	1399	32.4
1922	2250	722	1	...	137	77	16	52	...	1245	34.4
1923	2141	819	3	...	103	84	12	64	4	1052	40.5
1924	2089	837	6	...	104	109	16	56	10	951	42.6
1925	2082	658	3	...	120	94	18	64	15	1110	33.9
1926	1976	556	8	...	114	76	19	70	11	1122	30.3
1927	1917	597	6	...	96	79	21	86	9	1023	33.2

ANALYSIS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES NOTIFICATIONS FOR YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1927.

* From the date of publication made confidential viz: 15th March (Observation Case)

Infectious Diseases Notification & Death Chart, 1927

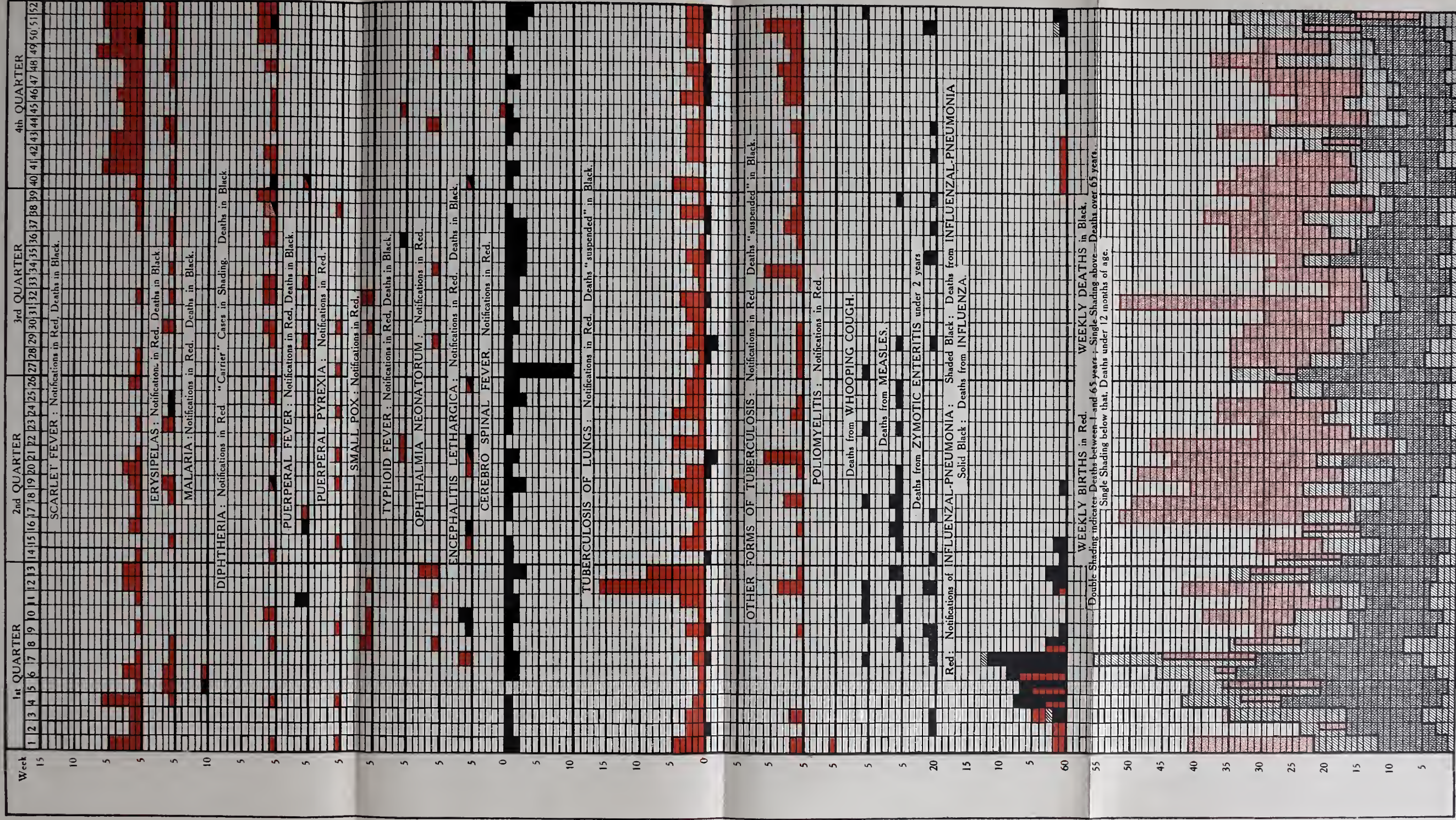


Table 9.

PUBLIC HEALTH (TUBERCULOSIS) REGULATIONS, 1912
Summary of Notifications from 1st January to 31st December, 1927.

		Further Analysis of Non-Pulmonary Cases.										Genito-Urinary Tract															
		Pulmonary			Non-Pulmonary			Bones and Joints						Bowels		Glands		Brain		Skin		Kidneys		Eyes		General	
		Total	Males	Fe- males	Total	Males	Fe- males	Total	Males	Fe- males	Males			Fe- males	Males	Fe- males	Males	Fe- males	Males	Fe- males	Males	Fe- males	Males	Fe- males	Males	Fe- males	Males	Fe- males
FORM "A."																											
Total Notifications (<i>i.e.</i> , including cases previously notified by other Doctors)		304	124	95	219	46	39	14	12	9	16	14	8	3	2	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	3	...	1	...
Primary Notifications ...		212	80	65	145	39	28	11	8	7	11	12	7	3	1	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	3	...	1	...
FORM "B."																											
Total Notifications (<i>i.e.</i> , including cases previously notified by other Doctors)		9	1	...	1	5	3	2	2	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Primary Notifications ...		4	1	...	1	1	2	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
FORM "C"—Notifications.																											
Poor Law Institutions ...		18	8	6	14	2	2	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Sanatoria ...		*154	85	50	135	9	10	6	2	1	3	2	4	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
FORM "D"—Notifications.																											
Poor Law Institutions ...		11	8	3	11	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sanatoria ...		*155	81	51	132	15	8	10	6	1	...	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...

*Includes 8 "observation" cases admitted into and 5 such cases discharged from Sanatoria.

Table 10.

YEAR, 1927.

School.	MEASLES						WHOOPING COUGH.						MUMPS.						CHICKEN POX						OTHER INFECTIOUS & CONTAGIOUS DISEASES.					
	School Patients.			Non-School Patients			School Patients			Non-School Patients			School Patients.			Non-School Patients			School Patients.			Non-School Patients.			School Patients.			Non-School Patients.		
	Boys.	Girls.	Infants.	Under School age	Above School age	Total No. of Cases.	Boys.	Girls.	Infants.	Under School age	Above School age	Total No. of Cases.	Boys.	Girls.	Infants.	Under School age	Above School age	Total No. of Cases.	Boys.	Girls.	Infants.	Under School age	Above School age	Total No. of Cases.	Boys.	Girls.	Infants.	Under School age	Above School age	Total No. of Cases.
Alexandra	...	...	27	16	...	43	...	...	5	2	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bolt Street	...	...	14	29	...	43	1	...	6	12	...	19	3	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central	...	...	34	8	...	42	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Church Road	6	3	50	23	...	82	...	...	11	5	...	16	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Corporation Road	5	7	79	49	...	140	...	3	22	14	...	39	10	10	55	2	...	...	4	4	23	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Clytha ...	6	4	20	7	...	37	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Crindau	8	3	...	7	...	18	1	2	12	...	...	3	4	1	...	1	...	...	7	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Durham Road	4	2	59	18	...	83	...	1	...	3	...	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Eveswell	3	4	103	55	...	165	...	...	5	3	...	8	...	...	3	...	...	...	5	6	12	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Holy Cross	...	...	16	7	...	23	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	16	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Liswerry	...	1	30	28	...	59	1	...	...	...	...	2	8	5	33	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maindee	...	...	144	29	...	178	...	2	...	...	...	4	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shafesbury Street	1	4	36	32	...	68	...	...	20	10	...	30	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Somerton	...	...	47	16	...	63	...	...	11	10	...	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
St. Joseph's	...	...	16	13	...	29	...	...	2	...	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
St. Mary's	...	...	6	5	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	2	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
St. Michael's	...	...	30	15	...	45	...	...	11	10	...	21	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
St. Woolos	1	3	12	9	...	25	...	...	...	...	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tredegar Wharf	...	...	23	10	...	33	...	...	12	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Belle Vue Central	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bynglas Central	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hatherleigh Central	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Municipal Secondary	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Newport High School	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Private School	1	...	1	...	...	3	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
No School	...	...	...	64	...	65	...	...	...	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTALS	37	31	747	442	1	1258	3	8	125	98	...	234	29	30	106	5	...	170	40	38	238	196	5	517	17	23	40	13	7	100



Table 12.

PERCENTAGE OF NOTIFIED CASES REMOVED TO HOSPITAL,
1897 to 1927.

Year.	*Total number of Infectious Diseases (Borough Cases treated in Hospitals)	SCARLET FEVER.		TYPHOID FEVER.		DIPHTHERIA & MEMBRANOUS GROUP.			
		Notifica- tions.	Percent- age of removals	Notifica- tions.	Percent- age of removals	Notifica- tions.	Percent- age of removals	Fatality per cent. Hospital cases.	Fatality % Home Nursed cases.
10 yrs. av. 1897- 1906.	255	225	72.0	46	74.8	109	52.5	12.7	25.0
10 yrs. av. 1907- 1916.	385	464	68.5	23	75.9	89	63.6	10.0	17.9
10 yrs. av. 1917- 1926.	268	266	70.9	10	82.7	96	71.5	5.8	8.0
1917	130	101	82.2	3	66.6	46	76.1	8.6	9.0
1918	95	82	74.4	4	100.0	30	70.0	...	11.1
1919	350	421	56.9	8	87.5	52	59.6	9.7	5.0
1920	414	373	68.6	10	80.0	248	53.6	9.7	7.8
1921	493	839	38.4	11	72.7	220	65.0	4.2	5.3
1922	333	283	70.3	6	100.0	148	63.6	13.4	9.1
1923	228	129	83.7	6	83.3	81	80.3	4.6	18.8
1924	198	161	82.0	7	100.0	36	72.2	...	...
1925	241	154	76.0	39	87.2	54	87.0	2.1	14.3
1926	195	120	76.6	4	50.0	42	88.1	5.4	...
1927	183	102	73.5	3	100.0	37	75.6	7.2	9.1

*Tuberculosis cases excluded.

Table 13.

ALLT-YR-YN HOSPITAL.

DETAILS OF EXPENDITURE for the past 5 years, each Year ending March 31st.

ITEM.	1924		1925		1926		1927		1928	
	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
Groceries	503	12 8	480	15 5	520	10 8	418	2 4	433	11 3
Meat and Fish	457	7 4	459	15 4	439	3 4	388	10 7	294	12 8
Vegetables and Fruit	39	12 3	54	3 0	36	11 4	30	11 0	26	3 0
Milk, Cream and Eggs	218	0 4	260	3 7	248	14 6	239	0 6	226	19 4
Wines, Spirits and Minerals	3	14 0	6	10 6	5	2 6	9	0 0	9	2 6
Medical Appliances, Drugs, etc.	80	16 4	196	15 11	233	17 10	123	2 1	149	18 3
Disinfectants, Soaps, Oils, etc.	129	17 3	132	8 6	175	7 5	147	16 1	114	0 5
Ironmongery	17	17 11	17	18 3	23	19 7	26	5 10	22	12 4
Crockery	108	6 2	99	14 6	130	5 5	122	13 3	47	16 5
Drapery and Uniforms	197	6 7	181	10 8	285	2 0	96	1 0	151	12 2
Furniture, Repairs, Linoleum, Bedding, etc.	12	7 4	7	13 2	30	18 2	30	9 11	24	11 1
Printing, Stationery and Advertising	320	3 4	448	1 0	761	18 11	903	8 3	472	18 9
Repairs, Fittings, etc.	56	6 3	26	7 7	121	10 5	90	0 5	121	6 11
Ground Expenses	83	10 1	81	13 10	90	17 11	101	16 10	82	10 3
Horse and Motor Hire—Hauling	451	2 11	416	15 10	382	6 3	435	15 7	342	3 4
Coal, Wood and Chimney Sweeping	198	0 0	214	15 5	252	18 2	253	1 4	271	2 2
Electricity	36	9 7	35	13 4	32	18 9	...	...	...	...
Gas	53	16 4	53	6 5	63	3 0	67	3 5	68	0 9
Water	166	6 2	181	10 10	172	15 11	205	19 0	216	9 9
Rates and Insurance	18	3 4	16	18 9	18	2 3	15	1 0	15	15 7
Telephone Charges	...	...	16	3 2	16	4 6	36	4 2	7	12 7
Sundries	12	1 1	7	5 10	9	11 5	3	6 2	1	6 3
Disbursements	881	11 7	†932	2 8	†949	3 6	†909	17 9	†1005	14 3
Salaries (Med. Supt., Matron and Nurses	1039	0 8	1071	8 9	1055	6 0	1150	2 9	1235	16 7
Domestic and Grounds	626	0 2	558	6 6	655	13 8	714	3 10	818	6 5
Interest and Sinking Fund	27	7 4	24	10 3	28	9 7	43	2 7	49	6 2
Allowances, N. H. & Unemployment Insur.	5738	17 0	5982	9 0	6740	13 0	6560	15 8	6209	9 2
TOTALS	258	9 3	924	16 8	692	4 9	491	14 3	1833	13 2
RECEIPTS	183	...	236	...	261	...	176	...	275	...
No. of Patients treated	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

† Includes Clerical Assistance at Health Dept.

Table 14.

VENEREAL DISEASES TREATMENT CENTRE.

Summary of Returns made to the Medical Officer of Health during the year ending 31st December, 1927, relating to persons residing in the County Borough of Newport, with figures for previous year and averages for previous five years for comparison.

	Year ended 31st Dec., 1927.		Year ended 31st Dec. 1926.		Average for previous 5 years 1922-6	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1. Number of persons dealt with at or in connection with the Out-Patient Clinic for the first time and found to be:—						
Suffering from Syphilis	103	21	109	31	127.2	37.6
" " Soft Chancres	13	"	30	1	32.8	8
" " Gonorrhoea	158	19	140	10	158.4	17.8
Not suffering from Venereal Disease	51	7	75	6	39.8	14.0
Total	325	47	354	48	358.2	70.2
2. Number of persons discharged from the Out-Patient Clinic after completion of treatment for:—						
Soft Chancres	4	3	9	3	10.8	2.8
Syphilis	1	"	1	1	7.8	1.0
Gonorrhoea	28	3	42	6	27.6	4.2
Non-Venereal	45	12	66	5	30.4	7.2
Total	80	18	128	15	76.6	15.2
3. Number of persons who ceased to attend the Out-Patient Clinic without completing treatment and who were suffering from:—						
Syphilis	62	32	76	42	59.8	34.4
Soft Chancres	2	"	4	1	10.2	4
Gonorrhoea	56	18	49	12	62.2	18.0
Non-Venereal	"	"	"	"	1.8	.6
Total	120	50	129	55	134.0	53.4
4. Total attendances of all persons at the Out-Patient Clinic who were suffering from:—						
Syphilis	2020	904	2065	1040	1759.4	911.6
Soft Chancres	74	"	111	"	142.2	1.4
Gonorrhoea	1530	218	1659	226	1527.4	244.8
Not found to be suffering from Venereal Disease	177	14	219	30	142.8	49.4
Total	3801	1136	4054	1296	3571.8	1227.2
5. Aggregate number of "In-Patient days" of treatment given to persons suffering from:—						
Syphilis	183	171	259	93	207.0	91.4
Gonorrhoea	153	104	212	103	195.4	132.6
Soft Chancres	"	"	"	"	14.8	"
Non-Venereal	8	"	"	"	"	"
Total	344	275	471	196	417.2	224.0
6. Number of persons treated with Arsenobenzol Compounds	302	102	283	118	246.6	96.6
7. Number of doses of Arsenobenzol Compounds given:—						
N.A.B., and others. Under 3	54	84	55	94	40.4	76.2
3 and under 6	281	291	362	341	335.4	331.6
6 and over	641	4	521	"	440.4	6.8
I.C.C.	171	84	230	103	68.2	38.8
5 C.C.	1	11	1	5	.8	13.4
Total	1148	474	1169	543	885.2	466.8
8. Examinations of Pathological material:—						
Specimens from persons attending at the Treatment Centre which were examined at an independent laboratory. Number:—						
For detection of Spirochaetes	51	3	85	7	120.4	
For Gonococci	395	127	440	106	549.0	
For Wassermann Reaction	446	164	419	200	682.2	
Others	5	3	19	4	17.6	
Total	897	297	993	317	1369.2	
9. Number of Arsenobenzol Compounds issued from Health Department:—						
N.A.B.	"	"	"	"	6.8	
Under 3	"	"	"	5	120.2	
3 and under 6	47	"	94	52	84.2	
6 and over	53	"	53	14	7.4	
Galyl.	3	"	"	9	1.8	
Total	100	"	174	"	220.4	

Table 15.

NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASES and REGISTERED
PREMISES.

Class of Premises.	NUMBER OF CASES.							TOTALS.
	Scarlet Fever	Pneumonia	Typhoid Fever	Erysipelas	Ophthalmia Neonatorum	Encephalitis Lethargica	Tuberculosis	
WORKSHOPS, ETC.:—								
Boot and Shoe Making and Repairing ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 ^d	1
Dressmaking ...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	2
Fish Frying ...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Hairdressing ...	...	1 ^a	...	1 ^a	...	...	...	2
Hotels, Restaurants, &c. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 ^d	1
Millinery ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Printing ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Sculpturing and Stone Dressing ...	...	1 ^a	...	1 ^a	...	...	1	3
Tailoring ...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
OUTWORKERS:—								
Tailoring ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 ^d	1
Totals for Workshops, etc. ...	1	4	1	2	...	...	6	14
Bakehouses ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Butchers ...	...	1 ^a	...	...	...	...	...	1
Milkshops ...	...	...	...	...	1 ^b	1	...	2
Seamen's Lodging Houses ...	...	2 ^c	...	...	...	...	...	2
Sublet Lodging Houses ...	...	1 ^c	...	...	...	...	...	1
Totals ...	1	8	1	2	1	1	7	21

Total No. of Cases removed to Hospital—13.

a Removed to Allt-yr-yn Hospital.

b do. do. Royal Gwent Hospital.

c do. do. Woolston House Infirmary.

d do. do. Tuberculosis Institutions.

Table 16.

MEAT AND OTHER FOODS CONDEMNED AND DESTROYED.

Showing amount condemned of the various kinds of food from stated causes.

(Weight given in lbs.)

Description	Decomposition.	Tuberculosis.	Inflammation and "Chills."	Blood Poisoning and Abscesses.	Fluke Disease and Dropsy.	Emaciation.	Accidents and Natural Death.	Actinomycosis.	Quarter Evil	Swine Fever and Erysipelas	Other Causes.	All Causes.
Beef and Veal—												
Whole Carcases	256	19421	452	5442	3769	2878	90	1649	400	...	655	35012
Parts of Carcases	2561	4255	465	363	...	...	1884	232	...	...	198	9958
Organs ...	...	106	109	4745	36	75	...	...	...	...	182	5253
Mutton and Lamb—												
Whole Carcases	...	...	76	109	2984	...	1002	...	...	...	88	4259
Parts of Carcases	60	...	101	...	111	...	481	...	...	...	...	753
Organs ...	...	...	...	36	2117	...	...	...	...	...	...	2153
Pork and Bacon—												
Whole Carcases	69	270	414	297	157	213	65	...	...	729	263	2477
Parts of Carcases	4008½	46	236	27	...	...	168	...	...	...	167	4652½
Organs ...	...	...	82	235½	34	...	...	...	...	..	2½	354
Tinned Goods—												
Meat ...	693½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	693½
Fish ...	178½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	178½
Fruit ...	124½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	124½
Milk & Cream	884½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	884½
Other Foods—												
Fish ...	5973½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5973½
Shellfish	42	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	42
Goat ...	...	...	...	...	35	...	...	...	...	...	...	35
Poultry	288	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	288
Polony	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
Shrimp & Tomato												
Roll	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
Salt	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
All kinds of foodstuffs	15166	24098	1935	11254½	9243	3166	3690	1881	400	729	1555½	73118

Table 17.

METEOROLOGICAL DATA FOR THE YEAR 1927.

(Barometer Readings reduced to Sea Level and 32° F, and corrected for Index Error).

MONTH	Mean Reading of Barometer.	Mean Temperature of Air					Degree of Humidity of Atmosphere (per cent.)	Mean Temperature of Earth at		Rainfall in Inches Alt-yr-yn Hospital	Registered Sunshine in Hours and Tenths	Sun above the Horizon in Hours and Minutes
		Highest by Day	Lowest by Night	Daily Range	Dry Bulb	Wet Bulb		One Foot	Four Feet			
January	29.817	45.9	33.2	12.7	41.4	40.2	90.2	40.3	43.7	5.02	50.2	258.36
February	30.063	44.9	33.9	11.0	38.9	38.1	92.3	39.0	41.9	3.76	42.3	276.34
March	29.725	51.5	39.7	11.8	44.7	43.1	87.4	44.6	44.4	4.05	96.6	365.13
April	30.018	54.4	39.8	14.6	47.9	44.6	78.2	48.5	46.8	1.74	165.2	412.59
May	30.096	62.1	44.5	17.6	53.9	49.9	75.1	55.1	50.7	1.07	199.3	481.02
June	29.949	62.8	47.8	15.0	56.1	52.2	76.7	58.4	54.2	4.21	151.7	494.08
July	29.894	66.9	54.7	12.2	60.8	58.5	86.5	61.7	56.8	5.57	117.4	497.52
August	29.879	66.8	53.4	13.4	60.6	58.1	85.3	62.2	58.9	5.45	164.4	450.58
Sept.	29.817	61.2	49.6	11.6	55.9	53.8	86.3	58.8	58.4	6.76	107.3	379.18
October	30.077	57.2	44.8	12.4	50.9	49.6	90.9	52.3	54.6	4.36	96.4	330.46
November	29.994	48.4	39.2	9.2	43.1	42.0	91.4	46.4	50.9	4.97	59.1	266.10
December	29.902	39.3	32.4	6.9	36.2	35.2	88.6	40.2	46.6	3.43	18.1	243.52
										50.39	1268 h.	

Table 18.

SUMMARY OF NUISANCES ETC., FOR THE YEAR 1927.
SHOWING NUMBER AND DESCRIPTION OF NUISANCES DISCOVERED FOR WHICH NOTICES WERE SERVED.

DESCRIPTION OF NUISANCES.	Common Lodging Houses	Seamen's Lodging Houses	Sublet Houses	Milkshops	Workshops, Outworks and Factories	Private Houses	Ditto (re Cleanliness)	Ditto (re Flushing Cisterns)	Bakehouses	Stables	Vans and Tents	Rubbish Tips and Open Spaces	Public Buildings, Hotels & Restaurants	Infectious Disease Enquiries	Houses & Infectious Disease	Butchers' Premises	Butchers' Small Goods Making	Provision Shops	Fish and Fruit Premises	Rats & Mice Act.	Rent (Restriction) Act.	Ice Cream Vendors	Fried Fish Premises	TOTALS
Accumulations—																								
Of Refuse etc., injurious to Health	...	...	6	...	1	88	3	...	3	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	2	1	111
Of Manure	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Animals—																								
Kept so as to be a nuisance	...	...	...	1	...	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Closets—																								
So foul as to be a nuisance	...	1	...	...	10	7	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20
Choked	...	...	4	...	3	25	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	36
Without flushing cistern or cistern out of repair	...	...	1	...	2	44	...	19	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	67
So defective as to be a nuisance	...	1	3	...	...	27	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	36
Improperly situated	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Building in a dilapidated state	...	...	...	...	1	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20
Accommodation, without, or insufficient	...	...	...	...	1	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Walls, etc., dirty	...	...	...	...	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Dilapidated Buildings	1	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
With insufficient or without light	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Without water supply	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Drains—																								
Defective	...	...	1	...	...	38	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	2	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	47
Choked	...	...	...	...	7	100	4	...	1	1	...	...	4	2	1	3	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	125
Inlet fitted with Defective Traps	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
Foul	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Absence of (proper)	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
In such a state as to be a nuisance	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Premises—																								
Interior in a dilapidated state	...	...	...	...	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17
Exterior do.	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	1
Dilapidated Outhouse or Greenhouse	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Materials improperly stored	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2
In a general dilapidated state so as to be a nuisance	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
So overcrowded as to be a nuisance	...	1	...	...	...	10	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
In a damp, or dirty and insanitary state	4	...	1	2	10	128	7	...	41	...	...	...	4	4	...	3	4	1	...	...	1	1	...	212
Floors undrained or dilapidated	...	...	...	1	1	48	1	...	9	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	63
With insufficient or without ventilation	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
With insufficient or without light	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Dirty Cellar	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Business improperly conducted in contravention of law	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Bedding or Utensils in a dirty state	...	...	...	...	...	5	3	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17
Improperly used for living and/or sleeping	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Dilapidated, dangerous Chimney	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Without a water supply or with impure water supply	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Trade carried on so as to be a nuisance	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Infested with rats	...	...	...	...	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
Milkshop—improperly stored milk	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Store-room dirty and neglected	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Breach of Meat Regulations	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Windows—Cords broken, &c., Woodwork rotten, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	46
Firegrate, chimney or boiler defective	...	...	...	...	...	37	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38
Emitting black smoke or smuts	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Vermineous condition	2	...	...	...	...	22	54	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	78
Roofs—																								
Defective	1	...	...	...	...	109	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	116
Guttering or downpipes defective or choked	1	...	...	...	...	74	...	...	3	...	...	...	1	5	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	87
Downpipes connected directly with drain	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Absence of downpipe	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Sinks—																								
Absence of	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Soilpipe—																								
Defective	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Unventilated or improperly ventilated	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Urinal—																								
So defective or foul as to be a nuisance	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Wastepipe—																								
Of bath, lavatory, or slop sink connected directly with drain	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Of slop sink, bath, or lavatory defective	...	1	...	...	...	8	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
Absence of slop sink	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Yard—																								
Dilapidated, dirty, and insanitary	...	...	...	...	1	26	1	...	5	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	37
Without paving or only part-paved	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
Choked gully	...	...	...	...	1	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
TOTALS	9	3	24	7	48	978	84	19	73	6	1	1	13	24	1	14	9	3	1	6	7	9	8	1348

Table 19.

SUMMARY OF WORK DONE DURING THE YEAR 1927.

	No. on Register	No. of Inspections	No. of Re-visits (for supervision of work)	No. of Nuisances discovered for which notices were served	No. of Notices served
Registered Premises—					
Common Lodging Houses ...	12	651	32	9	9
Seamen's Lodging Houses ...	27	336	54	3	1
Houses Let in Lodgings ...	19	227	42	24	11
Cowsheds ...	12	108	1	...	...
Public Slaughter Houses ...	1	971	8	...	...
Private Slaughter Houses ...	3	227	4	...	...
Bakehouses ...	75	584	251	73	53
Fried Fish Premises ...	60	1835	31	8	3
Dairies ...	2	46	1	...	...
Milkshops and Purveyors of Milk ...	199	1617	37	7	8
Workshops (exclusive of Bakehouses) ...	558	845	142	38	32
Outworkers ...	62	49	6	2	1
Factories ...	121	73	18	8	5
Midwives' Premises ...	38	57	14	...	...
Total ...	1189	7626	641	172	123
Other Premises—					
Private Houses ...	...	1148	3024	978	508
Do. (Systematic Inspection) ...	...	84	48	...	...
Do. Re Flushing Cisterns ...	...	112	48	19	25
Do. Re Cleanliness of Property after renovation	...	3548	670	84	76
Repair of Drains (notice by Builder <i>re</i> S. 7 N.C. Act 1906)	...	56	113	...	...
Rats and Mice Act, ...	...	...	...	6	5
Rents Restrictions Act ...	...	...	...	7	4
Hotels, Restaurants and Public Buildings, ...	...	279	87	13	11
Schools (Public and Private) ...	...	2	...	...	...
Vans and Tents ...	...	853	24	1	1
Stables (not Workplaces) ...	...	835	20	6	6
Piggeries ...	...	126	1	...	...
Rubbish Tips, and Open Spaces ...	...	96	8	1	1
Back Lanes ...	...	40	1	...	...
Smoke Observations ...	...	83	8	...	...
Infectious Disease Enquiries (H.D. General)	...	2132	1096	24	9
Do. (M & C.W.) ...	...	928	178	...	...
Houses <i>re</i> Infectious Diseases ...	...	513	195	1	1
Birth Enquiries and Expectant Mothers ...	...	4123	6249	...	...
Reens ...	...	15	...	...	...
Blind Persons ...	...	96	9	...	...
Total ...	...	15069	11779	1140	647
Inspection of Meat, Foods, etc.					
Butchers' Premises ...	...	4616	30	14	9
Provision Shops ...	...	1683	3	3	3
Provision Market ...	...	1068	1	...	...
Cattle Market ...	...	3	3	...	...
Cold Storage Premises ...	...	1753	...	...	...
Fish and Fruit Premises ...	...	1645	5	1	1
Fried Fish Premises (see Registered Premises)	...	...	...	...	...
G.W.R. Station ...	...	860	...	...	...
Premises where Ice Cream is Sold ...	...	632	12	9	5
Butchers' Small Goods ...	...	1508	35	9	6
Total ...	...	13768	89	36	24
Grand Total ...	...	36463	12509	1348	794

Number of Complaints received ...	...	591
Number of Drains tested—Good ...	...	113
Do. do. Defective ...	...	52
Number of Fever Cases removed to Hospital	...	336
Number of Houses Disinfected (includes 868 Rooms)	...	422
Number of Articles Disinfected	...	3239
Number of Articles Destroyed	...	130
Number of Manure Pits, Dumps, Stables and Stalls Sprayed	...	2721

